

THE JERUSALEM POST

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Gaddafi lashes out
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Sport,
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Iranians launch offensive

TEHERAN. — Both Iran and Iraq claimed heavy losses to the other side yesterday as Iranian forces launched a major new offensive against Iraq in the seven-year-old Gulf war.

According to Radio Teheran, Iranian forces captured seven peaks in the Kurdish mountains of northeastern Iraq yesterday after launching the offensive during the night.

Baghdad Radio, meanwhile, said that the attack had been contained, with "heavy Iranian losses," and that fighting continued through yesterday evening.

Teheran Radio said the Iranians had destroyed an Iraqi brigade and had shot down a jet and helicopter. Hundreds of Iraqi troops had been killed or wounded and 140 captured in the attack, code-named "Karbala-2," in the Haj Omran area, 380kms. north of Baghdad, it added.

The official Iraqi news agency, on the other hand, quoted a Baghdad military spokesman saying that "thousands" of Iranians had been killed in the battle with Iraqi troops.

The spokesman said the Iranians had attacked with three divisions beginning at 1 a.m. The attack was centered on the strategic mountain peak of Kardamand overlooking the town of Haj Omran. Kardamand was recaptured by Iraq in May this year after about three years of occupation by Iranian forces.

Teheran Radio said the attack — coming as the war enters its seventh year this month — was the first of a series of offensive operations by Islamic combatants which will continue until the destruction of Iraq's ruling Baath Party.

Iraq's two largest cities, Baghdad and Basra, are in these sectors and are vulnerable to attack.

"Karbala-2" was launched amid a massive Iranian mobilization for the expected offensive in the September-October dry season.

Majlis Speaker Ali-Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, a key aide of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, declared last Thursday that 1,000 newly-formed battalions of the Iranian revolutionary guards corps were being sent to the front for a major push.

Earlier reports indicated that the bulk of the Iranian forces were massed mainly in the central and southern sectors. There are already some 40,000 Iranians dug in on Iraq's southern Faw Peninsula, seized in an amphibious operation across the Shatt Al-Arab waterway in February.



A tearful 6-year-old turns to her father just before she and her classmates were about to enter a school in Jerusalem's Kiryat Hayovel neighbourhood for the first time yesterday. (Rahamin Israeli)

Joint peace paper under discussion

By ASHER WALLFISH
Post Knesset Correspondent

A proposal to draft a joint document acceptable to Israel, Egypt and Jordan is one of the ideas being circulated in an attempt to advance the peace process. Prime Minister Shimon Peres told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee yesterday.

The premier said that he would like to see three main topics on the agenda of his projected summit with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak: the Tabu zone arbitration, normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel, and the fostering of the Middle East peace process.

Asher Wallfish, Post Knesset Correspondent, adds:

He said that he would propose convening a preliminary conference to plan the international conference which would provide the aegis for eventual talks between Israel and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

A number of ideas were circulating about the nature of this international conference destined to provide the aegis, or accompaniment to talks, Peres said. In one version, the five permanent Security Council members, plus the parties to the dispute, would form the accompanying body, he said. In another version, only the council members would attend.

One obstacle to progress was King Hussein's difficulty in providing a substitute for PLO leader Yasser Arafat, Peres said. Meanwhile, he said, the increase in Jordan's involvement in the areas was going hand in hand with a decrease in terror there.

Replying to a question, Peres denied that Minister-without-Portfolio Ezer Weizman's trip to Europe was secret. Weizman had only gone to brief the West German chancellor and the Italian prime minister, Peres said.

(But Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, when asked yesterday by an Itim reporter at Ben-Gurion Airport what the purpose of Weizman's trip was, said laughingly: "I have no idea. After all, the trip is secret.") Shamir was at the airport to greet Honduran Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras upon his arrival.

Peres meets Murphy at start of new shuttle

By BENNY MORRIS
Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Prime Minister Shimon Peres and U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy met in Jerusalem late last night as Murphy began a new Middle East peace shuttle. Murphy's mission is designed to hammer out a joint Israeli-Egyptian-Jordanian "peace declaration" to crown next week's Peres-Mubarak summit.

Officials in the Prime Minister's Office were yesterday willing to say only that Murphy's shuttle was designed to "find the common denominator" between the three countries, preparatory to the start of the "next stage" in the peace process.

Peres is clearly intent on finalizing a document which will serve as a guideline for the next stage and, once published at the end of next Wednesday's summit in Alexandria or Ismailia, would be binding on his successor, Yitzhak Shamir, who takes over the premiership next month.

Briefing the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee yesterday, Peres declined to specify what he hoped would be achieved by the Murphy shuttle, beyond suggesting some sort of tripartite "preparatory" talks to pave the way for "an international forum."

Officials at the Prime Minister's Office yesterday denied speculation that Minister-without-Portfolio Ezer Weizman's purpose in travelling to Europe on Sunday night was to meet Jordan's King Hussein, who is expected to begin a visit to London today.

The speculation suggested that Weizman's talks yesterday with West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and with Italian Premier Bettino Craxi tomorrow were a "figleaf" behind which Weizman would pursue the main purpose of his journey, a meeting with the Jordanian monarch.

The speculation focused on the possibility that Peres had not yet abandoned hope of Hussein's joining next week's summit or at least publicly endorsing the joint declaration with which it is expected to end.

But officials at the Prime Minister's Office yesterday said that Weizman's purpose was solely to brief Kohl and Craxi on the current state of the Middle East peace process. They declared definitively that "Peres doesn't seek anything from

Peres and Murphy at their meeting in Jerusalem last night. (Gustavo Feinblatt)

Envoy here to weigh summit role for Shultz

By WOLF BLITZER
WASHINGTON. — U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Richard Murphy has returned to the Middle East to help determine whether Secretary of State George Shultz should personally participate in the planned summit in Egypt between president Hosni Mubarak and Prime Minister Shimon Peres.

An authoritative State Department official yesterday said there was "a better than even chance" that Shultz would make the trip. The summit is tentatively scheduled for September 10-11.

"He's leaning in that direction," the State Department official said. The official, who asked not to be identified by name, noted that the final decision, expected tomorrow, would depend in large measure on what Murphy hears from Israel, Egypt and Jordan.

U.S. officials said that Peres was strongly urging Shultz to make the trip for the summit. The Egyptians, on the other hand, were not pressing for Shultz's participation although they have no objection to his coming.

They said that Peres has for several weeks been urging Shultz to pro-

ject a high-level American involvement in trying to revive the Arab-Israeli peace process. This would underline America's commitment to the effort.

But the Americans are still being somewhat cautious. They do not want to raise too many expectations and fear that a Shultz trip to the region would automatically do that. They are hoping, therefore, to see something "tangible" emerge from the summit.

"Murphy is trying to lay the groundwork for that," a U.S. official said. "But there are no guarantees that he will succeed."

Soviet liner sinks after collision

MOSCOW (AP). — The 61-year-old Soviet passenger liner "Admiral Nakhimov" collided with a freighter in the Black Sea on Sunday night and sank. The Tass news agency said "some" people had been killed.

A Black Sea Shipping Lines official in Novorossiysk, near where the ship sank, said that the rescue was continuing. The port of Novorossiysk is some 1,200kms. south of Moscow.

The official declined to say how many people had been on board the "Admiral Nakhimov" or how many had been killed.

Lloyd's Register of Ships says the 17,053-ton "Admiral Nakhimov" taken by the Soviets from Nazi Germany after World War II, had berths for 870 passengers. A man who sailed on the ship in 1971 said that at that time it had often also carried many fourth-class deck passengers. The ship was built in 1925.

Tass added that a government commission had been formed to investigate the disaster, the second this year involving a Soviet passenger line.

Labour will oppose new settlement bid

By ROY ISACOWITZ
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Labour Party will oppose any post-rotation attempt to increase settlement in the occupied territories that is contrary to the coalition agreement, a senior Labour Party minister said yesterday.

"The situation as it is now will be the situation in the future," the source said. He was reacting to reports that prime minister-to-be Yitzhak Shamir was planning to speed up the settlement process by, among other things, appointing Otniel Shmueli, chairman of the Council of Judea, Samaria and Gaza Settlements, as adviser on settlement.

The coalition agreement provided for the establishment of six new settlements during the government's four-year term, the minister said. Of those, four have already been established. Any further settlements will need a cabinet decision, he said.

(Continued on page 9)

Gur won't serve under Shamir

Post Political Reporter

A Labour Party forum of Prime Minister Peres, Defence Minister Rabin and Education Minister Navon is to decide whether to accept the resignation of Health Minister Mordechai Gur, The Jerusalem Post has learned.

Gur yesterday informed Peres that he did not intend to serve as a minister under Yitzhak Shamir, when the latter takes over as premier next month under the rotation agreement. Gur cited Shamir's involvement in the Shin Bet (General Security Service) affair as the reason for his stand.

In a private meeting between the two yesterday evening, Peres rejected Gur's announcement, and told him he planned to discuss it in a limited forum of Labour ministers.

Gur stressed that his planned resignation was due to Shamir's involvement in the Shin Bet affair and not related to the health portfolio. "If only I could continue without

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Zamir in line to head Hebrew U.

By BENNY MORRIS
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Former attorney-general Prof. Yitzhak Zamir of the Hebrew University's Law Faculty is emerging as one of the front-runners in a gathering struggle for the succession to the presidency of the university.

The contest is expected to be resolved soon after the start of the academic year in October.

President Don Patinkin, in office since 1983, a few months ago announced his intention of resigning. His successor is expected to be chosen and installed during the coming academic year.

The president, who is both the university's titular head and its chief fund-raiser, is chosen by the Board of Governors. But knowledgeable sources said yesterday that the Senate — composed of all the institution's full professors — and representatives of other ranks also have a major, if informal say in the selection process.

The leading potential candidate for the presidency at the moment is said to be political scientist Shlomo

Avineri, a former Foreign Ministry director-general. Though he is identified with the mainstream of the Labour Party, it is believed that his

NIS1,500 surcharge

An emergency meeting of the heads of the country's universities last night decided that all university students, regardless of their stage of studies, will be required to pay a deposit of NIS 1,500, to be returned only at the completion of their studies. The deposit is to be in addition to tuition fees.

The university heads move, followed their consideration of a decision taken by the ministerial committee on budget cuts to slash the higher education budget by an additional \$10 million.

candidacy would be opposed by several left-wing professors.

An informed source said that these professors object to Avineri because, in 1982, as part of his IDF

reserve duty, he instructed army education officers on how to explain the Lebanon war to the troops, supported the war and advocated the conquest of Beirut.

Avineri said yesterday that "there is no race for the presidency." "I am not a candidate," he stated, and "there are no candidates" for the job. He said that a university search committee was looking for appropriate candidates. Avineri refused to discuss his army job in 1982, saying that this had to go "through the military censor."

The leading candidate from the science faculties is said to be Prof. David Weiss of the medical school. Observers yesterday suggested he had little chance of being elected given his religious orthodoxy and his right-wing views.

Another possible candidate is Professor Yehuda Bauer, a specialist in Holocaust studies.

But Zamir, who excited controversy by pressing for the inquiry into the Shin Bet affair before being

(Continued on page 9)



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The weather at major Swissair destinations

	10.8.86	MIN.	MAX.	
AMSTERDAM	14	5	19	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	14	5	19	Cloudy
BUENOS AIRES	12	5	16	Cloudy
CHICAGO	11	5	17	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	6	4	17	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	6	4	17	Cloudy
GENEVA	6	4	17	Cloudy
HONGKONG	29	24	34	Clear
HOUSATON	4	3	18	Cloudy
LONDON	18	6	21	Cloudy
MADRID	12	5	23	Cloudy
MONTREAL	12	5	23	Cloudy
NEW YORK	8	4	18	Cloudy
OSLO	8	4	18	Cloudy
PARIS	8	4	18	Cloudy
RIO DE JANEIRO	12	5	23	Cloudy
SAO PAULO	12	5	23	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	12	5	23	Cloudy
TOKYO	24	19	31	Clear
TORONTO	12	5	23	Cloudy
VIENNA	11	5	20	Cloudy
ZURICH	11	5	20	Cloudy

*For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.

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THE WEATHER

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	65	20-28	27
Golan	40	27-32	31
Nahariya	43	22-30	28
Safed	43	22-30	28
Haifa Port	43	23-37	35
Tiberias	—	—	—
Nazareth	—	—	—
Afula	47	24-34	33
Shomron	56	21-30	29
Tel Aviv	62	22-32	30
B-G Airport	41	22-32	31
Jericho	41	23-38	36
Gaza	64	27-30	29
Beersheba	42	22-32	31
Eilat	22	26-40	39

ARRIVALS

Honduran Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras, for a week-long official visit.

West German Minister for Youth, Family and Health Affairs Rita Süssmuth, for a five-day official visit.

Fashion pioneer Fini Leitersdorf to be buried today



*Fini Leitersdorf

TEL AVIV. — Fini Leitersdorf, the doyenne of Israeli fashion designers, died on Sunday, aged 82, after a drowning accident in the swimming pool of her son Tomi's Sayvon home over the weekend.

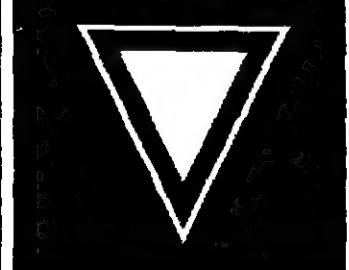
The funeral is to take place at 4 p.m. today at the Kfar Shmaryahu cemetery.

Hungarian-born Leitersdorf was the widow of artist Yohanan Simon. She began working in Tel Aviv in 1940 and designed theatre costumes, dresses, mens' wear, shoes, jewelry and even buttons. She is best known for the desert coat, which she designed 30 years ago for Maskit, and which remains a steady seller.

IMPROVEMENTS. — Prison inmates will no longer need to stand in line for their food but will have their meals served at the table by their colleagues.

The Israel Guide to Non-Profit and Volunteer Social Services

GIVING WISELY



Giving Wisely is the only comprehensive guide to non-profit and volunteer social services in Israel. It presents detailed profiles of nearly 400 Israeli organizations, indexed alphabetically, with historical, financial and operational facts about each one. Giving Wisely provides the information and advice you need to make intelligent choices in supporting Israeli organizations, with donations or volunteer work. Author Eliezer D. Jaffe is Professor of Social Welfare at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Published by Koren, softcover, 656 pages.

Available from: The Jerusalem Post, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem 91000.

Price NIS 22.30

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

Treasury pays out millions

By AVI TEMKIN

The Treasury injected NIS 429 million into the economy last month, the Treasury and the Bank of Israel announced yesterday. In addition, the Treasury paid the central bank NIS 207m. for maturing Treasury bonds held by the bank.

Treasury figures showed that most of the monetary injection was due to large redemptions of bonds and maturing compulsory loans, totalling some NIS 900m. last month. Treasury officials admitted that no special effort had been made to reschedule a large part of this debt, and explained this was part of the gradual reduction of government involvement in the capital market. They also said that such rescheduling would have unnecessarily driven up the interest rate.

In a related development, the Bank of Israel announced that the Treasury has absorbed some NIS 246m. from the public, mainly in higher than expected tax receipts.

The government also paid the Bank of Israel some NIS 350 million for bonds it held.

Finance Ministry officials said yesterday that they expected September to resemble the months preceding August, since no large bond or loan redemptions are expected. But, they said, special government-approved aid to Solel Boneh and Kupat Holim Klalit is to be transferred this month, and this could be reflected in the monetary injection figures.

The Treasury officials said that bond issues totalling \$300m. had been approved to date and that by the end of the year the total might reach \$400m. When the special consolidation plans for financially distressed firms and institutions is taken into account, the total will be some \$600m., they said.

Shahal favours JDEC giving up Jewish customers

By BERNARD JOSEPHS

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Energy Minister Moshe Shahal is expected to press the near-bankrupt Arab-owned Jerusalem District Electric Company to give up supplying Jewish suburbs as a possible way out of its financial crisis, he hinted yesterday. The company's concession includes the areas of Gilo, East Talpote, French Hill and parts of Ramot Eshkol.

Shahal is to meet the company's lawyer, Shlomo Toussia-Cohen, next week for talks on the future of the JDEC, which owes the Israel Electric Company NIS 20 million.

The two met on Sunday, when Shahal presented the lawyer with a detailed plan for saving the firm — one of the biggest Arab-owned enterprises in East Jerusalem and the territories.

Energy Ministry officials insist that the JDEC's plight is purely a business matter, though it has become a bitterly debated political issue in East Jerusalem and in the West Bank, where Israel is suspected of wanting to cancel the company's concession and transfer it to the IEC.

JDEC chairman, former Jordanian defence minister Anwar Nusseibeh, claims that Israel has deliberately tried to hamper the JDEC's development, a charge that Israeli officials have denied.

Two weeks ago there were angry scenes at the company's headquarters in Salah e-Din Street when bailiffs, backed by a heavy police guard, forced their way into the building to execute a court attachment order.

Shahal, speaking yesterday at a press conference, said that a solution for the company's problems had to be found by the end of the year. Its concessions come up for renewal at the end of 1987, and it will take a year to carry out any changes, he said.

If no agreement is forthcoming, Shahal continued, the legal process would have to go ahead with the company possibly being placed in receivership. But, he added, he hoped a solution would be found.

Proposals by the company to give up two of the Jewish areas it supplies, Ramot Eshkol and East Talpote and to transfer its rights there to the IEC were insufficient to wipe out the debt, he said.

But, he continued: "I have told the company that I am ready to consider a proposal to link up all the new Jewish suburbs to the Israel Electric Company if the JDEC can also provide reliable guarantees for the repayment of all future debts."

Reacting to suggestions that Jordan may be able to provide such a guarantee, Shahal said he would consider any proposal from Amman.

Committee on road safety

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Justice Minister Avraham Sharir and Transport Minister Haim Corfu yesterday appointed Supreme Court Justice Dov Levin to head a seven-member committee charged with reviewing laws concerning traffic violations.

7,600 schools ring in the new year



Education Minister Yitzhak Navon receives a bouquet of flowers from two thirdgraders, the twins Shalva and Shaharit, during a visit yesterday — the first day of the school year — to the Brandt school in Neve Ya'acov. (Ronny Na'aman)

New pact eases way for adoptions in Brazil

Jerusalem Post Reporter

An agreement to legalize adoption of babies from Brazil was finalized during his recent visit there, Deputy Foreign Minister Ronnie Milo said on Israel TV last night.

The agreement means that Israeli couples who wish to adopt babies will no longer have to pay large sums and make private arrangements with mediators, Milo said.

The applications for adoptions will have to be made through the Social Affairs Ministry's adoptions service to ensure that potential parents meet both countries' criteria for adoption, he said.

The federal youth judge in Brasilia who handles the issue, will examine the particulars of Israeli couples wishing to adopt and they will be invited to Brazil only after suitable children are found.

The couples will have to pay only the cost of the flight, Milo stressed. He said he expected legal adoptions to begin within a couple of months.

Meanwhile, Health Ministry Director-General Dan Michaeli and medical experts today are to discuss a report that three Brazilian-adopted babies are being treated at Tel Hashomer hospital for infantile syphilis.

The ministry refused to comment beyond that on a report in yesterday's Hebrew press about the three infants, who are reportedly receiving treatment at the hospital.

Jerusalem Post Staff

Hospital nurses are still threatening a general strike this week following yesterday's inconclusive meeting between their representatives and the Histadrut.

The representatives of the 11,000 hospital nurses arrived yesterday morning at the Histadrut Trade Union Department head Haim Haberfeld's office in Tel Aviv. But the Finance Ministry's representatives failed to show up. After a 40-minute wait, the meeting broke up.

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Jerusalem Post Staff

The country's schools got top marks yesterday as nearly 1.5 million pupils returned to their classrooms after the summer break.

"I'm happy to say that the year has started very well," Education Minister Yitzhak Navon reported. Only 19 of the nation's 7,600 schools suffered any disruptions.

Education Ministry Director-General Shimon Shoshani explained in a radio interview that those problems which had arisen resulted from insufficient classrooms, parents' objections to particular teachers or principals, and parents' complaints about children transferred to different classes or schools to cut costs.

Shoshani said many of the problems had already been solved by yesterday afternoon, but he could not be certain that all the pupils who had not been able to start school yesterday would start today.

Navon yesterday had sharp words about the Sunday night decision by a three-man committee on budget cuts to fire 100 school inspectors.

Nurses' strike looms closer

Jerusalem Post Staff

Hospital nurses are still threatening a general strike this week following yesterday's inconclusive meeting between their representatives and the Histadrut.

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Jerusalem Post Staff

The country's schools got top marks yesterday as nearly 1.5 million pupils returned to their classrooms after the summer break.

"I'm happy to say that the year has started very well," Education Minister Yitzhak Navon reported. Only 19 of the nation's 7,600 schools suffered any disruptions.

Education Ministry Director-General Shimon Shoshani explained in a radio interview that those problems which had arisen resulted from insufficient classrooms, parents' objections to particular teachers or principals, and parents' complaints about children transferred to different classes or schools to cut costs.

Shoshani said many of the problems had already been solved by yesterday afternoon, but he could not be certain that all the pupils who had not been able to start school yesterday would start today.

Navon yesterday had sharp words about the Sunday night decision by a three-man committee on budget cuts to fire 100 school inspectors.

Students suspected of buying up passports

Jerusalem Post Staff

Hospital nurses are still threatening a general strike this week following yesterday's inconclusive meeting between their representatives and the Histadrut.

The representatives of the 11,000 hospital nurses arrived yesterday morning at the Histadrut Trade Union Department head Haim Haberfeld's office in Tel Aviv. But the Finance Ministry's representatives failed to show up. After a 40-minute wait, the meeting broke up.

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Non-Aligned Movement begins summit

Mugabe slams states that renewed ties with Israel

HARARE. — Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has branded black African countries which restored diplomatic ties with Israel as "deviants, quislings and puppets."

Mugabe, who took over yesterday as chairman of the 101-member Non-Aligned Movement, said those countries which had renewed diplomatic relations with Israel were letting Africa and the Palestinian cause down. He was speaking in a television interview Sunday night, on the eve of the Third World Movement's eighth summit meeting.

In the most violent reaction to date by any leader to the recent resumption of ties with Israel by four black African states, Mugabe said Zimbabwe viewed the move "with abhorrence."

In the context of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Organization of African Unity, where a majority of people had decided on a revolutionary course, you always find de-

viant, quisling and puppet," he said. Addressing the opening session of the summit, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega said the movement "cannot accept doctrines that try to subordinate law and the principles of the international legal order to imperialist and hegemonic interests."

Ortega spoke after Mugabe opened the summit with a plea to major western industrialized nations to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions on South Africa.

Though not mentioning the U.S. by name, Ortega referred to "the superpower that is enthroned on our continent" and denounced the "contra bandits" "financed by the U.S."

Ortega's remarks were among the strongest salvoes of criticism ever to be leveled at

the U.S. during the weeklong gathering. Other main villains in the eyes of the "non-aligned" grouping are South Africa and Israel.

PLO chairman Yasser Arafat, gesticulating vehemently as he linked the South African government to that in Israel.

"In the Middle East, we are faced with that other machine of imperialism of Zionism, of racial discrimination — namely, the Tel Aviv regime," he said.

Arafat, chosen with the leaders of the Congo, Iran, Nicaragua and Cyprus to make official replies to Mugabe's address, said: "I am confident our people in South Africa, Namibia, South African-controlled South-West Africa and Palestine will be victorious in the face of settler imperialism, Zionism and racial discrimination."

He urged the non-aligned leaders to "pull out all our guns against Pretoria and Tel

Aviv."

The PLO and the South-West African People's Organization guerrilla movement, which is fighting a low-key bush war against South African troops in Namibia, are full members of the Non-Aligned Movement, along with 99 nations.

In his brief introductory remarks, the outgoing chairman, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, described Mugabe as "teacher, freedom fighter and statesman." It was a tribute to the former guerrilla leader who will head the non-aligned bloc for the next three years and is expected to steer it onto a more militant course.

The Harare summit, on the doorstep of South Africa, has been billed as a bid to focus world attention on apartheid and mobilize the efforts of non-aligned nations to break its back and bring down the white-minority government. (AP, Reuters)

Professor says father refused 'KGB tried before to frame reporter'

NEW YORK (AP) — The Soviet KGB tried two years ago to frame the same U.S. journalist its agents arrested Saturday on espionage charges, according to a Soviet émigré who says his father refused to help the plot.

Alexander Goldfarb, a Columbia University professor, said Sunday that his father, David, was asked by the secret police agency in April 1984 to ask U.S. News and World Report correspondent Nicholas Daniloff to smuggle a package of written material out of the Soviet Union.

When the elder Goldfarb, a retired professor of genetic engineering, refused, his visa to leave the Soviet Union was cancelled according to his son, who came to this country 11 years ago.

Daniloff's wife, Ruth, told reporters and U.S. authorities that her husband was detained Saturday by the KGB after an acquaintance handed him a closed packet that later was found to contain materials marked "top secret."

In a telephone interview Sunday, Alexander Goldfarb said that after Daniloff arrived in Moscow in 1951, he and the elder Goldfarb became friends, meeting occasionally for dinner. The younger Goldfarb said he had met the journalist before Daniloff went to Moscow and that he asked him to say hello to his father.

He said that in 1964, a few days before his father was picked up by his visa, he was called in by the KGB and shown photographs of Daniloff coming and going from the Goldfarb apartment.

The KGB wanted him to ask Daniloff to help him get information out of the country, the younger Goldfarb said. The KGB said it would provide his father with a package, he was to pass along to Daniloff on his own, he said.

Although journalists' mail is subject to official scrutiny, many reporters manage to get material out of the Soviet Union without inspection. Goldfarb refused to cooperate because "he didn't want to play that game," his son said.

Immediately after his refusal, the KGB searched Goldfarb's home.

had his visa withheld and began a year-long investigation of whether he planned to take national security information out of the country, the son said.

Although the case eventually was dropped after an attracted international attention, the Goldfarb community, David Goldfarb never received his visa.

The younger Goldfarb said his father told him of the incident in a telephone call and that he in turn informed the U.S. State Department.

Asked why he was breaking silence now, Goldfarb said, "Nick and I are friends and I think it might be a good idea to let the world know what happened. Nobody knows it but we survive the next two weeks."

The elder Goldfarb was still from the Soviet Union and was in the U.S. for a while, he said, where he is allowed to have his remaining leg amputated, his son said.

Meanwhile, Alexander Goldfarb said, his father is still in the U.S. and is being treated by a doctor in New York who is a friend of the family.

A Soviet newspaper, Pravda, quoted by the news agency, said that the Soviet government had decided to release Daniloff and that the Soviet Union would not seek his extradition.

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Nicholas Daniloff (AP photo)



Investigators look at the wreckage of a small plane that collided Sunday in Idaho with an Aeromexico passenger jet. A woman's leg can be seen sticking out of the wreckage. (Reuters telephoto)

Death toll reaches 67 after planes collide

Investigations look at the wreckage of a small plane that collided Sunday in Idaho with an Aeromexico passenger jet. A woman's leg can be seen sticking out of the wreckage. (Reuters telephoto)

The fiery rain of wreckage set 16 people on the ground, including nine of the 100 passengers on the Aeromexico plane, which was flying from Mexico City to Los Angeles. The smaller plane was flying from Boise to Los Angeles. The crash occurred in a wooded area near the town of Pocatello, Idaho.

The Federal Aviation Administration said the smaller craft was flying in a steep climb and was not under direct radio control when the crash occurred. The wreckage of the smaller plane was found in a wooded area near the town of Pocatello, Idaho.

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18 injured in Durban bombing

JOHANNESBURG (AP). — A bomb exploded yesterday in a low-cost department store in a white middle-class Durban suburb. The government Bureau for Information said 18 people were injured, including a 3-year-old girl.

The explosion blasted out the front windows of the Pick 'N Pay store in the Montclair Shopping Centre and blew a hole in the ceiling, said the chain's general manager.

He said the bomb had been placed at the parcels counter, where customers leave their bags and parcels while shopping.

The scene was described as chaotic, with police searching through the debris, a bomb disposal unit and sniffer dogs checking for more explosives, paramedics attending to the wounded in the parking lot and ambulance men carrying patients away on stretchers.

There have been eight bombings in South Africa since the national state of emergency was declared June 12. Before yesterday's bombing, eight people had been killed and 145 injured.

The government has blamed African National Congress guerrillas for the bombings, but the ANC headquarters in Lusaka, Zambia, has refused to confirm or deny whether its members were involved.

The government has detained 9,337 people for more than a month under its national emergency, according to a new list delivered to parliament yesterday by the minister of law and order.

The list of 786 names is in addition to 8,551 names reported to parliament on August 18.

The minister, Louisie Grange, did not say how many people on the August 18 list had been released since then.

Norwegians attacked

BEIRUT (AP). — A Norwegian convoy from South Lebanon's Unifil force came under automatic fire yesterday at Kfar Kila in the security zone. There were no casualties.

It was the first such attack on Norwegian soldiers since clashes between Unifil and armed groups began August 11.

FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF

1 dead, 558 hurt by quake in Moldavia

MOSCOW (Reuters). — One person died and 558 were injured when a strong earthquake shook the Soviet Republic of Moldavia in the early hours of Sunday morning, the official news agency Tass reported yesterday.

Tass quoted Moldavian First Deputy Prime Minister Evgeny Kalenik as saying 42 people had been hospitalized, two with grave injuries, after the quake, which caused serious damage to farms, factories and residential buildings.

Kalenik, named to head a government commission for dealing with the earthquake's aftermath, said fires had been prevented during the one-minute shockwave by automatic systems which shut off electricity and gas lines.

Walters begins anti-terror tour in Madrid

MADRID (Reuters). — U.S. envoy Vernon Walters, on the first stop of an European tour, said yesterday he had come to discuss the struggle against terrorism but was not making any demand on Washington's allies.

"We discussed matters of common interest, including the struggle against terrorism throughout the world. I have not come to make any demands," he told reporters after meeting Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez.

U.S. officials have said Walters will press European allies and Canada for sanctions against Libya, which Washington accuses of planning fresh terror attacks.

Beach bombings boost fears in Portugal

LISBON (Reuters). — Bombs damaged three tourist complexes on Portugal's Algarve Coast yesterday, raising fears of a campaign of violence against holiday resorts similar to one in Spain by Basque guerrillas, local officials said.

No one was hurt in the blasts, which occurred within minutes of each other in the reception offices of three villa complexes and near the beach home of President Mario Soares.

A man called the Portuguese news agency Noticias de Portugal and said the attacks had been carried out by the Armed Liberation Commandos.

Manila drops rebellion charges against Tolentino

MANILA. — The Justice Ministry yesterday ordered rebellion charges dropped against former foreign minister Arturo Tolentino and 25 others after they pledged not to try to overthrow the government of President Corason Aquino.

Earlier, the ministry ordered the same charges dismissed against four military generals and six soldiers who joined Tolentino in the July 6-8 armed takeover of a downtown hotel during a revolt against the government.

Meanwhile, rebel leader Nur Misuari has returned from exile in the Middle East for talks with Aquino on ending the 14-year-old Moslem secessionist revolt in the southern Philippines, military sources said.

MIDDLE EAST BRIEFS

Mubarak fails to get PLO-Jordanian proposal

ABU DHABI (Itim). — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak's visit last week to Jordan represented his final attempt to develop a joint PLO-Jordanian negotiating stance that Mubarak could put before Prime Minister Peres at next week's summit.

But King Hussein remained opposed to any new attempt to reach an understanding with the PLO or to revive PLO-Jordanian political coordination, the Abu Dhabi newspaper Al-Ithad reported yesterday.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union is pressuring Syria to help bring Damascus-supported PLO factions together with the mainstream Fatah for reconciliation talks, according to the Gulf newspaper Al-Khaleej.

The recent visit of Russian First Deputy Foreign Minister Yuri Vorontsov with Syrian leaders in Damascus and with Yasser Arafat in Algiers was part of the new Soviet initiative, the newspaper said yesterday.

Until now, Soviet-backed PLO reconciliation efforts have been focused primarily on Fatah and pro-Moscow PLO factions — such as the Palestinian Communist Party and the DFLP — and have not drawn support from the more radical, Syrian-supported groups.

Assad visited Moscow, Kuwaiti paper says

KUWAIT (AP). — Syrian President Hafez Assad paid a secret visit to the Soviet Union last week and told Kremlin leaders that the U.S. was preparing a strike against Libya to topple Col. Muammar Gaddafi, the Kuwaiti newspaper Al-Qabas reported yesterday.

"The Syrian president was quite clear in communicating the message that the U.S. conquest of Libya will be followed by the subjugation of Syria at the hand of the Israelis who plan a similar action against Damascus," the paper said, quoting unidentified Syrian sources. There was no comment from Damascus on the report.

Tight security for Lebanese reconciliation talks

BEIRUT (AP). — The army and police launched an airtight security dragnet around Beirut's deserted horse race track yesterday on the eve of a national reconciliation dialogue to end Lebanon's civil war.

"Only two roads, from Christian East and Moslem West Beirut, will be left open," one security source said. "High earth barriers are being built as a shield around the track from sniper fire."

Helmeted policemen ringed the walled track yesterday in the no-man's land of Beirut's dividing Green Line where Prime Minister Rashid Karamah's half-Christian, half-Moslem cabinet is scheduled to meet at 9 today.

Libyan says Reagan should go back to Hollywood

Gaddafi threatens to 'fight America everywhere'

TRIPOLI. — Col. Muammar Gaddafi yesterday launched a savage personal attack on U.S. President Reagan and threatened to form an international army to "fight America everywhere."

In a defiant speech to mark the anniversary of Libya's revolution, Gaddafi heaped praise on Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and called Reagan "Israel's crazy dog."

One is sane, the other is crazy. One is responsible, the other irresponsible. One is worthy, the other not worthy of leading a superpower. Gaddafi told more than 5,000 supporters on Tripoli's main square.

Gaddafi described Reagan as a "madman" and said it's a problem for democracy that an actor can become a president. He should go back to Hollywood.

It was his first, Gaddafi said, since the capital since U.S. planes bombed a home and killed a child in April 1985. The U.S. has not agreed to a truce against Libya's attacks on U.S. ships and aircraft.

Later in the evening, Gaddafi reviewed a 90-minute military parade through central Tripoli. More than 18,000 troops were in the parade, Gaddafi said, including 10,000 men and 8,000 women.

The parade was part of a day-long Revolution Day celebration marking the 17th anniversary of the Gaddafi-led military coup that ousted King Idris on September 1, 1969.

Wearing a camouflage uniform and a hat, Gaddafi led the 44-year-old Libyan leader walked and gave a clenched fist salute to his young

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UNITED MIZRAHI BANK



School gap for Arabs called 'wide as ever'

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Arab children receive a "second class" education compared to their Jewish counterparts. Arab education experts and local council leaders are agreed.

They maintain that despite recent efforts to improve facilities and standards the gap in learning levels between youngsters of the two communities remains as wide as ever.

Nowhere, they say, is this disparity more apparent than in the Galilee, where nearly 100,000 Israeli Arab and Druse children — half of the nation-wide total of minorities pupils — began the school year yesterday.

As in other parts of the country, the main complaints centre on shortage of classrooms, equipment, teaching aids, teachers and sports facilities.

Arab educators charge the region abounds in "rundown" schools. Parents' committees have been retrained, but may get tough if there are no improvements in the near future, they said.

The shortage of classrooms is particularly acute in Umm el-Fahm and Nazareth, where the municipality is having to rent rooms from local residents.

The local council leaders complain that education budget cuts will have a more damaging effect on Arab than on Jewish schools.

"Arab schools are already at a great disadvantage in virtually all respects and cutbacks will only make this worse," said Arab education specialist Majed al-Haj, of Haifa University.

Al-Haj, who chairs a special follow-up committee on education in the Arab sector, detailed the imbalance between the two communities.

"There is no special education in Arab schools and thus backward children are taught in regular classes together with the rest of the youngsters," said al-Haj, who lives in Shfarim.

Apart from Nazareth, there is no psychological or counselling service in any Arab school. There are also no truancy officers.

"Classrooms tend to be small in size, while the number of pupils per teacher is much higher than in Jewish schools."

"A survey by the Education Ministry found that if the pupil-teacher ratio in Arab schools was raised to the standard in Jewish schools, the ministry would have to employ an extra 4,000 teachers throughout the country."

He stressed that the educational problems in the Arab sector were not confined to one particular region.

"There is a general problem of outdated curricula. Books and syllabuses are often 10 years behind the times, while there is also a shortage of teaching aids, such as computers and laboratory equipment," said al-Haj.

Only 20 per cent of Arab pupils study technological subjects, compared to nearly 60 per cent of Jewish students, he says.

Al-Haj said that the curricula were too Jewish-orientated, and they steered clear of what might be considered sensitive issues such as Arab culture, social history and nationalism. He argued that it would be better to teach the children such subjects in schools rather than leave them to pick up details for themselves, which would ultimately prove more dangerous to the state.

"Arab educators should have far more to say in the drawing up of curricula than they do at the moment," he said.

Al-Haj also criticized the lack of sports and youth facilities in the Arab sector.

All these factors, he said, combine to explain, at least partially, the disproportionately high crime rate among Arab youths, the high level of school truancy and the low matriculation success rate, only 30 per cent, of Arab students.

But others argue that the Arab local councils, educators and parents are partly to blame for not placing the proper emphasis on education and not doing more to improve facilities. They cite the voluntary work of parents' committees at Jewish schools, especially in raising funds to buy such special equipment as computers.

Al-Haj agreed that Arab parents had not contributed a great deal in the past, but said that times and attitudes had changed and that nowadays they were much more concerned about improving the standard of their children's education. But neither they nor the local councils could be expected to solve all the problems in the Arab education system.

"We must press for equality in this field because education is a cornerstone for integration," said al-Haj.

"Meetings between Jewish and Arab youngsters and discussions on democracy will not help if there is no equality," he added.

Dr. Mohammed Habib-Allah, vice-principal of the Arab Teachers' Training College in Haifa, said that not all his graduates were able to find work. The authorities, he charged, "take political revenge against students who were politically active at the college and refuse to hire them."

Computerized cameras help track down traffic violators

By BARBARA AMOUYAL
For the Jerusalem Post

A computerized, infra-red monitor which can detect tailgating where ordinary radar cannot, could reduce the number of traffic accidents. But at present tailgating is not even considered an offence.

The computerized electro-optical monitor and built-in video camera, known simply as a traffic monitor, has been developed by a team of Israeli scientists and engineers and funded by Drivers Safety Systems, a group of English investors. A prototype of the traffic monitor is now being tested.

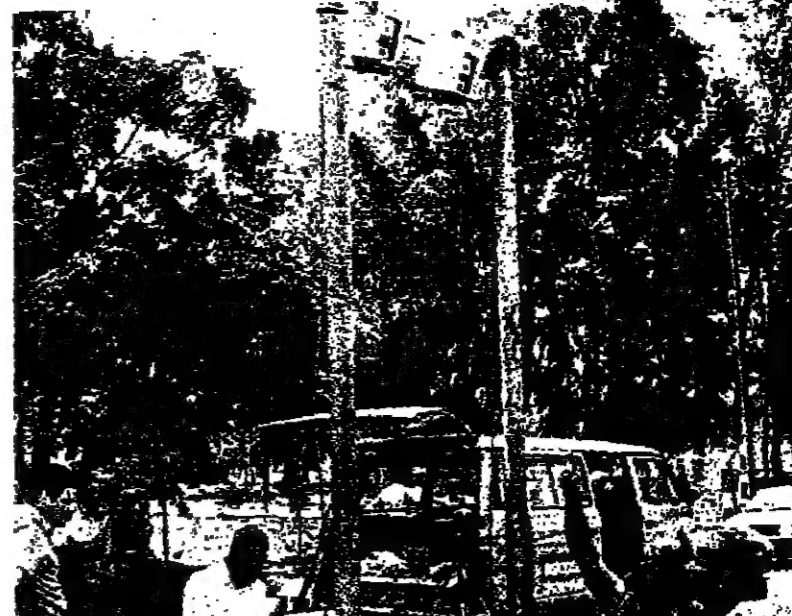
Tailgating and speeding have for long been considered by the police as among the major causes of traffic accidents. A report on road safety and accident prevention compiled by Professors Gerry Ben-David and Joseph Bodenheimer, of the Jerusalem College of Technology, and by physicians from Hadassah and Shaarei Zedek hospitals in Jerusalem, recommends the monitor as a

formidable deterrent. The traffic monitor provides a computerized photographic print-out of the car, its speed and the distances between it and the car in front, thus enabling police to record both speed and tailgating violations.

Use of the traffic monitor should serve to frighten drivers into changing irresponsible driving behaviour more effectively than other costly, long-term, preventive measures.

According to the report by the five safety experts, which is soon to be discussed by the Knesset committee on road safety, expensive changes in road infrastructure cannot compare to the threat of swift punitive action in changing dangerous driving habits.

"We don't have to spend millions of dollars and wait years before we see a change in driving habits," said Ze'ev Golan of the Jerusalem College of Technology. "The best way to prevent accidents and to save lives is to make drivers afraid to drive unsafely."



Police and technicians try out a computerized infra-red traffic-control mechanism which is intended to catch tailgating, considered to be one of the major causes of accidents on Israel's roads. (Dan Landau)

Chief Superintendent Dan Liron, of the national police traffic bureau, is eager to incorporate the black box infra-red system in police law enforcement policy. But he says that the device is still in its prototype stage and must go through several stages before winning acceptance by police and the courts.

"First we must perfect the picture-taking stage, and then we must call for a change in law making such evidence admissible in court," said Liron.

"According to Liron and several legal sources, the existing criminal code does not define tailgating as an offence. Only if tailgating is found to have been the direct cause of an accident can we prosecute," said Liron.

The officer insisted that Transport and Justice Ministry officials must get together to amend existing laws before the police could install the new detection system on the nation's highways.

Editor reveals plan for 'tri-state association'



Hanna Siniora (Joel Fishman)

By JOEL GREENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Al-Fajr editor Hanna Siniora is promoting an idea for a European Community-style "association" which would link the Palestinian state he advocates with Israel, as well as with Jordan.

In an interview with The Jerusalem Post, the editor of the East Jerusalem Arab daily gave a first outline of what he calls the "special relationship" that he believes should develop between the three entities.

His blueprint appears to go further than the Jordanian-Palestinian confederation envisioned in the 1985 Jordan-PLO agreement, because it also includes Israel as a third potential partner.

Siniora, who has been proposed as a member of a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to peace talks with Israel, and who is identified with the mainstream of the PLO, says he will outline his ideas in an article to be published in both the Arabic and

English-language editions of his newspaper.

Siniora believes that a Palestinian state in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip could be linked with Israel and Jordan through an "association," modelled on the ties between the Benelux states (Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg), and the relationships of the European Economic Community.

He says the Palestinian state, Israel and Jordan could enjoy a free exchange of labour and goods, and open borders. Jerusalem, as an open city, could become the focus of this free exchange, Siniora says.

He believes the special links among the three states could develop into closer political interlinkage. "He says their association could engender joint political bodies similar to the EEC's Council of Ministers, which could adopt joint political positions on issues of common concern."

Ties between the future Palestinian state and its two neighbours would be "natural" and inevitable, in view of their geographic proximity and intertwined interests, according to Siniora.

He is reluctant to label his plan a "confederation" or call it by any other name, for fear of "dooming it in advance." However, Siniora has met recently with a newly formed group in the Labour Party, which advocates an Israeli-Palestinian-Jordanian confederation, and has said he is "favourable" to its ideas.

Siniora insists that the first step in his plan should be the "establishment of the missing link" in the future association: an independent Palestinian state.

Light cast on closed life of Albania's Jews

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Jews of Albania have buried Hanukkah candelabra for fear of being accused of observing religious rituals. But in this they are no different from the Christians and Muslims who have buried their icons and Korans.

There is virtually no contact between the Jews of this most tightly sealed of all Communist countries and international Jewish organizations, such as the World Jewish Congress. Nevertheless, there is some contact between Albanian Jews and the outside world, even though those who maintain the contact demand that their identity be kept absolutely secret, for fear of reprisals.

Commenting on a recent report of a half-Jewish man who escaped from Albania to Greece and claimed that Jews were persecuted in the small Balkan state, one source said that, on the contrary, the insistence on

pure Marxism has made the individual's origins immaterial, and faithful party membership is what counts.

Official and quasi-official sources in Jerusalem also cast doubt on the main contention that there were some 2,000 Jews in Albania. The number, the sources said, was probably closer to 200.

Those in contact with Albanian Jews say that the country is unimaginably undeveloped technologically and poor by Western standards. Basic foodstuffs and clothing are rationed. But, in this respect, the Jews are no worse off than anyone else. Nor do they suffer more than the rest of the population from official puritanism and meddling in citizens' private lives.

Jewish observance is non-existent and Jews do not know, for example, the dates of such holidays as Yom Kippur or Pesach. But it is also true that, in this once fanatically Moslem

country, Islamic religious funeral rites are held in secret.

The Jews now in Albania include members of the pre-war community, who were mostly of Greek origin, and others who found refuge there from the Nazis. According to unpublished evidence at Yad Vashem, the country when under Italian Fascist control, provided a haven for Jews from Yugoslavia and Macedonia.

Hundreds of Jews saved their lives by fleeing there and the evidence indicates that the Italian rulers and the Albanian population were both helpful. It was only in September 1943, after the Italian surrender and the German takeover, that the Jews were in danger.

Many Jews then fled to the mountains or managed to sail to southern Italy which had been liberated by the Allies. The Nazis rounded up and deported a few hundred local Jews, but most survived and returned to Albania, according to documents at Yad Vashem.

Symposium honours 'Factor-X' pioneer

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The existence of an elusive protein that researchers believe will lead to the prevention of 80 per cent of all cases of blindness was foreseen 40 years ago by the late Hadassah ophthalmologist Prof. Isaac Michaelson.

Scientists working in separate teams in Jerusalem, Baltimore, Boston, Los Angeles and other cities around the world believe that the so-called Factor-X can be isolated and purified through genetic engineering in the next few years, and that it will be used for treatment within a decade, if not sooner.

Students of Michaelson, who died four years ago, are in Jerusalem this week to attend the first International Symposium on Ocular Circulation and Neovascularization, at the Jerusalem Van Leer Institute. Organized by the Israel Academy of Sciences and the Hadassah Medical Organization, it opened yesterday morning and will continue through Friday.

Eye experts from 26 countries, including Poland, Hungary, Lesotho, Liberia, Haiti and the West, are taking part in the symposium dedicated to Michaelson's memory. The professor was a world-famous pioneer in ophthalmology, eye research and the prevention of blindness. Organizers hope to hold symposia on the subject every three years in other cities.

Prof. David Beneza, co-chairman of the symposium with Prof. Steven Ryan of Los Angeles and himself an associate professor of ophthalmology at Hadassah, told The Jerusalem Post yesterday that Michaelson had predicted the exist-



The Isaac C. Michaelson medalion is to be presented today to Prof. Arnel Patz of the Johns Hopkins University.

ence of Factor-X. But only recently had scientists begun to be certain that the peptide, a tiny protein, could produce the uncontrolled growth of blood vessels in the eye, which contributes to blindness.

If scientists succeed in purifying the protein, which exists in all normal tissues but becomes active only under certain conditions, they will be able to learn how it functions and thus prevent blindness associated with diabetes, high blood pressure, old age, stoppages in veins and premature birth.

But it will not be useful in treating or preventing congenital blindness, says Beneza.

President Herzog, who addressed the opening ceremony, recalled that Michaelson, a long-time family friend, had been convinced that effort must be devoted to preventing blindness and not merely treating it.

Israel Academy president Prof. Ephraim Urbach noted that

Michaelson had always become "an angry man" when he found cases of blindness that could have been prevented.

Ophthalmologists regard Israel, and Hadassah-University Hospital in particular, as one of the best places to receive advanced training, according to Third World doctors attending the symposium.

Dr. Jesus Vidaurri of Monterrey, Mexico, told The Post that Israel was considered very advanced in the field. In addition, thanks to Michaelson's efforts, foreign doctors were encouraged to take residencies here in ophthalmology.

Vidaurri studied under Michaelson from 1978 to 1982 and learned Hebrew along the way. Now his country has adopted many of Israel's advances in the field.

Dr. Freddy Garcia Rosell, of the Air Force Hospital in Peru, was the first South American to come to Hadassah for his ophthalmology residency, and also speaks good Hebrew. He recalls Michaelson fondly, especially his kindness and warmth.

One of those attending, Dr. Leonard Yarmolin of the National Eye Institute in the U.S., is himself blind, having lost his sight due to diabetes.

Researchers at Hadassah and at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore recently identified the factors that cause blindness in diabetics: the same Factor-X that encourages the growth of blood vessels in the cornea.

The first medalion in memory of Prof. Michaelson will be presented today to Prof. Arnel Patz of Johns Hopkins University in a ceremony to be attended by Health Minister Mordechai Gur.

Leopards spotted with radios

By LIORA MORIEL
BEERSHEBA. — Israel's leopard

population numbers nearly 20 adults and some eight cubs who roam an area of nearly 3,000 square kilometres, according to Giora Ilani, a zoologist with the Nature Reserves Authority.

"There are nine adults and four cubs in the Judean Desert, my area of study. With the increasing urbanization of the Negev Beduin over the past three years — which means that they no longer encroach on nature reserves — leopards have been moving steadily south, as far as the Egyptian border," Ilani said.

Male leopards carve out home ranges for their exclusive use, and a cub that is no longer nurtured by its mother must travel far to set up its own territory. When a cub is not yet sufficiently expert in hunting to ensure its survival, it may even move to population centres, where cats or small zoos are easy prey, Ilani says.

"Last month, in Mitzpe Ramon, a two-and-a-half-year-old male leopard devoured chickens, ducks, rabbits and even a goat and young lambs in a small zoo and we had to

set a trap for it," Ilani said. After it was captured, the leopard was sedated, given a name (Ramon) and hooked up to a radio monitor to allow officials to follow his movements. If Ramon again approaches a population centre, he will be diverted to another area.

"Usually, when leopards are captured in such circumstances they are sent to a zoo, where they live another 20 years and get fat and lazy," Ilani said. "But in Israel we've had a hard time monitoring males — 95 per cent of our radios are on females."

There are now six radio-monitored leopards in Israel, including Ramon. Ilani's research has shown that unlike most felines, Israeli male leopards will sometimes become ferocious in protecting their young. "This is common in canines, but unique in felines — if our observation proves correct. One explanation may be that we have a small population spread over a large area and that the mother leopard must sometimes range far for food, thus forcing the males to help protect the offspring."

Egyptian paper hails abrogation of treaty

CAIRO (Reuters). — An Egyptian paper yesterday praised the abrogation by Morocco's King Hassan of a union treaty with Libya and said Tripoli's subsequent isolation was welcome.

"King Hassan's action has led to further isolation of Libya, a welcome development as long as that country is still liable to undertake irresponsible adventures and back terrorism almost worldwide," said the English-language Egyptian Gazette.

John Harvard's little academy marks its 350th birthday

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts (AP). — Three hundred and fifty years after a young minister named John Harvard helped finance a new Puritan ministry school, only a few physical relics remain from the early days.

Two brass plates on Massachusetts Avenue mark the original site of one of the college's first buildings. Locked away in a sub-basement steel vault is the school's 1650 corporate charter, the oldest such document in the western hemisphere. Noted papers include former secretary of state Henry Kissinger's 1954 doctoral thesis.

But as Harvard prepares to celebrate its 350th anniversary from Thursday to Sunday, its influence and cachet as one of the world's premier universities rather than historical trinkets make this an international event worthy of dignitaries.

Britain's Prince Charles is coming and, President Reagan was invited to attend, as other presidents invariably have at Harvard milestones.

starting with Andrew Jackson at the bicentennial in 1836. But Reagan declined, though Secretary of State George Shultz will appear in his stead, and three Supreme Court justices also plan to attend.

During its rich history, Harvard has produced as many dignitaries as it could ever hope to host.

Six U.S. presidents were Harvard graduates: John Adams and his son, John Quincy Adams, Rutherford B. Hayes, Theodore Roosevelt and his cousin, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

The faculty has produced 29 Nobel Prize winners and 27 who have won Pulitzer Prizes, the highest U.S. award in journalism and letters.

Writers, poets and journalists studied here: Henry David Thoreau, William Randolph Hearst, Walter Lippmann, W.E.B. Dubois, Gertrude Stein, E.E. Cummings, Eugene O'Neill, John Dos Passos and Archibald MacLeish.

"The Big Time," a book by Laur-

ence Shames, found that 45 per cent of the Harvard Business School's class of 1949 are now chief executives or chief operating officers of companies including such giants as Xerox, Capital Cities Communications, Johnson and Johnson and Bloomingdale's.

Four of today's nine U.S. Supreme Court justices were trained at Harvard.

All would acknowledge Harvard's ability to staff the nation's boardrooms, courtrooms and virtually every other walk of life, although those within and without the walls of Harvard Yard differ on the school's image.

Harvard President Derek Bok regards the popular view of Harvard as a mighty national force as "rather overblown."

"I think it has a lot of influence in the world of ideas and discovery and research and so forth," said Bok. "But this kind of 'best and brightest' notion — as if there's some sort of

Harvard product out there somehow radiating the influence of the institution in national life — I don't think is accurate."

It is perhaps in its own milieu of higher education that Harvard's power is felt most keenly. In key respects, Harvard has influenced the educational direction of all American colleges.

In the late 19th century, Harvard devised the "elective" system, based on the then-radical notion that students were the best judges of what courses they should take, within limits.

The law school pioneered the "case method," where students study actual cases and consider arguments lawyers on both sides could make.

The business school, borrowing from the law school, devised the "problem method," in which students think about how to solve specific business problems.

In the 1970s, when many acknowledged that liberal studies had been

liberalized beyond reason, the university undertook a major re-examination of undergraduate courses. The resulting Harvard "core curriculum" touched off a nationwide revision of liberal arts curricula that continues to this day.

Bok Hopes Harvard's "new pathways" plan, begun last year, will stimulate a similar nationwide look at medical school training. The programme emphasizes case method and problem solving over the old lecture, and rote learning method.

Bok agreed that Harvard, as an academic leader, has occasionally allowed other colleges to steal the march in academic ventures.

One such parade that Harvard has been slow to join is computerization. While other schools have led the way in integrating computers into campus life, Harvard has decided to remain "a step behind," said Bok.

"With computers... we don't want to be far behind, but we don't want to be too far ahead. It's too expensive. The stakes are too drastic," he said.

Stone Age settlement unearthed in Galilee

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

KIRYAT SHMONA. — Evidence of a Stone Age settlement dating back to at least the 7th millennium BCE has been discovered by archaeologists during rescue excavations at a site near the ruins of the Arab village of Jahula, south of here.

The neolithic relics, including the remains of skeletons and flint implements, are expected to afford new insights into the life and times of Stone Age man in the region.

The excavations, which started five months ago, are due to end soon because of the resumption of road-widening work on the main Rosh Pina-Kiryat Shmona highway which runs alongside the site. Construction by the Public Works Department was delayed.

The settlement was discovered two years ago by the regional Anti-

quities Department inspector, Yossi Stepansky, during a routine survey of the route for the widened road.

The excavations, under the direction of the department's field archaeologist Emmanuel Eisenberg, first uncovered a wealth of finds from the early Canaanite (Bronze Two) period. These include pottery and other implements, as well as the remains of a drainage canal and oval-shaped houses. Digging even deeper, the excavators uncovered evidence, in several layers, of a neolithic settlement dating to between 6000 and 7000 BCE.

Stepansky told The Jerusalem Post that the site would not be lost because of the roadworks. "The excavations were conducted on a small area where the new road will be built. But there is a huge tel here for future generations to explore and examine," he said.

The Sea of Halacha

Map of the Oral Law

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This drawing, done in 1722 by Father Domange, shows Chinese Jews reading the Torah on the banks of the Yellow River. (Beth Hatefutsoth)

Beijing University — a place to take Hebrew courses

Theodor Schuchat

THE DEPARTMENT of Oriental Languages of Beijing University offers Japanese, Korean, Burmese, Thai, Mongolian, Arabic — and now, Modern Hebrew.

When the Ministry of Culture decided that Hebrew would be studied, some of the Chinese teachers of Arabic were expected to teach Hebrew also. They had compiled a Chinese-English-Hebrew dictionary by cutting apart the columns of Reuben Alcaiz's Hebrew-English dictionary, adding a column of Chinese characters, and photocopying a dozen copies, which were then bound in black cloth.

For some reason, though, an American was employed to inaugurate Hebrew language instruction in the People's Republic of China. Michael Mann, a recent graduate of Princeton University, where he majored in chemistry, had signed up to teach English for a year at Beijing University. When university officials learned that he was a graduate of the SAR Hebrew day school in the Bronx, New York, and the Ramaz Hebrew high school in Manhattan, they decided he would teach their first class in Hebrew.

When they told him, only two weeks before he was due to leave for China, Mann stuffed some World Zionist Organization teaching materials in his flight bag. He had never taught Hebrew, or anything else, until he went to China.

AT BEIJING University, the beginners' class started with 10 students. One young woman knew some biblical Hebrew. She told Mann she had been taught by an old Chinese gentleman who himself had learned Hebrew from a Christian missionary in Nanking many years before.

One man in the Chinese ministry of culture is known to "have" some Hebrew, learned many years ago, no one knows how or where. Except for a few faculty members at Beijing and perhaps elsewhere, the Hebrew language is unknown among the Chinese.

None of the first-grade students came from Kunming, centre of the vanished community of Chinese Jews. They knew little or nothing about Jews, Judaism or Israel when they started studying Hebrew.

Whatever these students may have learned earlier — in school or from the Chinese communications media, for example — was presented from the Arab and Third World viewpoint, in accordance with current official foreign-policy directives.

The Beijing students were assigned to major in Hebrew. Their class meets from 8 to 10 o'clock every morning, six days a week. In addition to 12 hours of Hebrew-language instruction, they attend other classes for a total of 20 hours each week.

They are enrolled in a five-year university programme. After they master Hebrew, they will study Jewish history, modern Hebrew literature, Judaism and related matters for 12 hours a week, plus eight hours of other subjects.

Chinese to study Judaism

THE PEOPLE'S Republic of China has agreed to send a prominent scholar on Christianity and Judaism to the U.S. early next year to study modern Jewish history.

The Chinese Academy of Social Sciences has accepted an invitation by the U.S.-based Appeal of Conscience Foundation to send Professor Guo Wangzhi to undertake this task. The foundation's president, Rabbi Arthur Schneier, of New York, said that the Chinese Academy of Sciences will be sent books on the history and philosophy of major religious denominations in the U.S., and also on the Holocaust. (JTA)

KITTA ALEF (the first grade) uses *Be'al Peh*, a standard Hebrew teaching text and workbook. Each student has taken a Hebrew name — Hanna, Dan, Dina, Gershom, Moshe, Shula, Tsipora, Uzi, Tizhak and Yosef.

They recite — reading aloud or practicing the dialogue of their textbook — shyly, giggling at their mistakes. Mann translates new vocabulary into English, which some of his students studied for as many as eight years before entering the university. In class, however, he speaks mainly in Hebrew, using the method widely employed in Israel and elsewhere.

Mann knows only a little Chinese. Words he cannot explain are looked up in the makeshift Chinese-English-Hebrew dictionary.

The Hebrew class meets in a small, bare room lacking the maps of Israel, posters and alphabet charts that typically adorn Hebrew classrooms elsewhere.

When I visited, Kitka Alef was learning about Israeli pastimes — football, baseball, the cinema, the theatre. Music was discussed intensively, each student telling in Hebrew what he or she prefers to hear — pop, classic, symphonic.

Mann praised every utterance, frequently exclaiming *nachon*, correct, and *tot me'od*, very good. Considerable "positive reinforcement" of this kind is a hallmark of Israeli ulpan teaching.

Four years from now, the graduates of Kitka Alef will be assigned jobs by the Chinese government. The students have no idea where they will be sent or what work they will be told to do. If any of them dream of visiting Israel someday, they did not mention it to me or their teacher.

Michael Mann is returning to the U.S. to enter medical school, but Hebrew classes will be continued at Beijing University. Why?

THE PEOPLE'S Republic of China has no diplomatic relations with Israel, as is known. When telecommunications links between the two countries were established recently, the Chinese Foreign Ministry specifically announced that this did not preclude any change in China's non-recognition of Israel.

At least 15 million Moslems are believed to live in China, twice as many as when the Communists came to power 40 years ago, but statistics are not firm. Some estimates run as high as 50 million Chinese Moslems, which would equal the population of France.

Whatever their share of the nation's gigantic population, Chinese Moslems predominantly live in sensitive border areas, and fundamentalism is on the rise among them as it is throughout the Islamic world. The government issued the first Chinese-language Koran in 1982, perhaps in response to these facts.

Future Sino-Israeli relations are therefore as uncertain as the job prospects of Kitka Alef.

Unpredictable as the outlook may be, when I left Beijing on a Chinese government airliner, its tape recorder was playing a familiar song from *Fiddler on the Roof*, "Sunrise, Sunset" (JTA).

Seeking to rebuild a community

LA rabbi wants public involvement

Tom Tugend/Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WHEN CONSERVATIVE Rabbi Harold M. Schulweis was a student at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, he was deeply influenced by Mordecai Kaplan, the founder of the Reconstructionist movement.

"Mordecai Kaplan taught me respect for the present tense, not just the past and the future, and the responsibility for making conscious decisions in the present," Schulweis recalls. "He used to say that 'the past has a vote, but not a veto.'"

Schulweis has tried to follow his teacher's precept during 34 years as a congregational leader, first in Oakland (California), and for the past 16 years at Valley Beth Shalom in Encino, an affluent suburb of Los Angeles.

In the process, Schulweis has become one of the most influential voices in American Judaism as a preacher and writer, a religious and social activist, and a creative thinker who has sought to broaden the structure and spirit of Jewish life through a string of innovative proposals and projects.

He started the Havura movement, now adopted by synagogues across the country, shortly after assuming the Valley Beth Shalom pulpit in 1970, and followed up with a parashat program. During the past year alone, he became the sparkplug in the creation of the Foundation to Sustain the Righteous Christians and a founding director of Mazon, which describes its purpose as "a Jewish response to hunger."

Schulweis has amplified his pulpit preachings through prolific writings in more than a dozen national American Jewish periodicals, as well as in *The Jerusalem Post*.

THE IDEA OF the havura, which typically consists of ten families, grew out of Schulweis's perception that "Jews have been muted by the professionalism of the synagogue. The rabbi and cantor do everything, leaving the average congregant distant, alienated and often friendless."

This sense of non-involvement is usually accompanied by a fear of synagogue ritual. "When people are called up for an *aliya* or to open the Ark, they often feel graceless and do it stumbingly," says Schulweis.

In the Havura movement, founded 15 years ago, the centre of synagogue fellowship has moved from the sanctuary to the home circle and the professionals from the front to the background. Out of 1,700 families belonging to Valley Beth Shalom, well over one third have formed

themselves into 65 separate havurot, typically meeting once a month in a member's home. The havurot are as diverse as their members, but some activities are common to most. For the Jewish festivals, for instance, they get together to build a *succa* or to celebrate a second *Seder*. Other gatherings are devoted to Bible study or discussions of family problems.

Perhaps the greatest boon to the widely scattered and often rootless Los Angeles Jews is the sense of extended family that Havura confers on its members. Visits to the sick are standard among Havura members. One woman told Schulweis, through tears, that when she returned from a hospital stay, she found her home cleaned and the refrigerator stocked with food for Shabbat.

With the growth of the movement, the original family-based pattern has been extended to havurot for single persons and newly married.

The same concern for the lack of inter-relationship among Jews has led Schulweis to form a parashat counselling programme to reach out — first to his own congregants, and eventually to the mass of unaffiliated Jews beyond.

Like most of his colleagues serving large congregations, Schulweis feels that "a rabbi has an impossible job in trying to transmit Jewish civilization to all the congregants. What he needs are people willing to 'tithe' by helping the rabbi in his work."

The parashat rabbis at Valley Beth Shalom study for two years under Schulweis, aided by professional psychologists and therapists, and remain under his supervision when they go out into the field during their third year. They may visit bereaved families to discuss the laws of mourning, expectant parents to allay fears about circumcision, advise in family quarrels, and try to persuade prospective brides and their parents to keep the "orgy" aspects of weddings under control.

About 100 people are being helped by 40 trained parashat rabbis, and he hopes to convince other institutions, such as the Jewish Federation Council and the University of Judaism, to extend the programme into the general community.

"The real problem here," says Schulweis, "is not so much our congregations, or the influence of missionary cults, but the 75 per cent of Los Angeles Jews who are not affiliated with any Jewish institution,

synagogues included. We — the Orthodox, Conservative and Reform — spend our time fighting among each other, but we're not making a dent among the unaffiliated. That's where a para-Judaic counselling service could really help."

MOST OF SCHULWEIS'S considerable enthusiasm and energy is now focused on his newly established Foundation to Sustain the Righteous Christians. (Initially the organization's name referred to "Righteous Gentiles," but after consulting with a friendly Catholic bishop, Schulweis decided that the term "Gentiles" jarred to Christian sensibilities.) Its purpose is to aid the thousands of brave Christians who risked their lives to help Jews during the Holocaust, many of whom are now quite poor or are ostracized by their countrymen.

The organization is a pragmatic answer to a moral problem that has deeply disturbed Schulweis since 1962, when he founded the Institute for the Righteous Acts — Documentation and Study Centre on Rescuers of Jews in the Nazi Era.

"I asked myself," says Schulweis, "how do I transmit the tragedy of the Holocaust to my children, without imprinting on their minds a picture of the goy as the perennial anti-Semite who can never be trusted? Must we hold the Holocaust as the single metaphor for Jewish existence and raise that perspective to the height of metaphysical fatalism?"

The more Schulweis delved into the individual histories of those Christians who risked everything to shelter and aid Jews, the more it struck him that in their acts of heroism lay the moral antidote to the Holocaust-bred "us-against-the-world" mentality.

"To perpetuate the memory of the wicked done and to erase the meaning of the righteous is a dangerous perversion," Schulweis wrote recently. "It is the sin of omission which demoralizes our children, isolates them from the non-Jewish world, and paralyses their energies to find non-Jewish allies in the struggle against anti-Semitism and racism."

The deeds of the righteous have great meaning to the Christian world, as well. "Many who cannot face the guilt of the Holocaust find that through acts of Christian heroism they can deal with the vastness of



Rabbi Harold Schulweis

Christian villainy," Schulweis believes.

Among the 5,000 "Righteous Gentiles" listed by Yad Vashem, Schulweis has tracked down a number who are impoverished, in poor health, and shunned by their countrymen as "Jew-lovers." He is convinced that beyond the Yad Vashem list, thousands of other Christians were part of the "conspiracy of goodness," who knew of Jews in hiding and refused to turn informers.

Some money to sustain the needy righteous morally and economically has already been received, including donations from church groups. A \$2,500 grant has been allotted by the group called Mazon, derived from the Hebrew for sustenance, which seeks to fight hunger by providing seed money for innovative projects. Mazon, based in Los Angeles and actively supported by Schulweis, raises funds by asking Jews to donate 3 per cent of the cost of their bar mitzva, bat mitzva, wedding or anniversary celebrations to the cause.

If this approach catches on, Mazon hopes to receive a respectable percentage of the estimated \$500m. that American Jews lavish on catered events each year.

THERE ARE 500,000 Jews in Greater Los Angeles, and like most of his fellow residents, Schulweis is an Angeleno by adoption. He was born 61 years ago in New York's Bronx, received his bachelor's degree from Yeshiva College, his master's degree in philosophy from New York University, his ordination from the Jewish Theological Seminary, and a doctorate in theology from the Paci-

fic School of Religion in Berkeley. Yet, in his openness to new ideas and solutions, Schulweis both reflects and enhances the California environment. "In the past two decades, Los Angeles has become the testing ground for the United States," he says. "We are less encumbered here than in the East by the way things have always been done. As Angelenos and Jews we have been willing to deal with formerly cloistered issues, such as the problems of battered wives, of singles, and of the gay community."

Schulweis is encouraged that the city is now attracting and developing rabbis and lay leaders "of great character," and he foresees an infusion of energy through the rising number of converts to Judaism. "The Jews by Choice" make such wonderful Jews, who bring to the community a new intensity of feeling and unusual theological commitment," he says.

His personal and communal optimism is shadowed, however, by what he perceives as the sharpening conflicts within the Jewish world. "We are faced with rising anti-Semitism, rising anti-democratic sentiment and rising anti-pluralism," he says.

Circling back to the Holocaust legacy pitting "us Jews against the goys" he sees a sad corollary in the growing suspicion and self-segregation among Jewish denominations.

"The Reform, the Conservative and the Orthodox are putting their kids into *de facto* segregated toddler programmes, schools and summer camps," he observes. "They grow up with vulgar stereotypes, in which the Reform are viewed as heathen and the Orthodox as fanatics. There is very little tolerance and understanding of each other's contributions."

As usual when agitated by a problem, Schulweis has taken action by organizing "Ahavat Israel," a group that brings together youngsters from all denominations in "integrated" junior choirs and weekend retreats.

THERE IS, finally, a family circle in the life of Harold Schulweis. His wife, Malkah, is a psychotherapist, and they have three adult children, Seth, Ethan and Alisa, and four grandchildren. Ethan has made aliyah and is a kibbutznik at Beit Hashita.

If never fully satisfied with the state of the world and the Jews who live therein, Schulweis seems a man content in his calling. "The rabbi's life is very rich and varied," he says. "He can choose to pursue almost any work he likes. It is never a boring experience."

The Jewish World page is edited by Moshe Kohn.

Back to Kolin — life continues without the Jews

Hana Greenfield

SEARCHING for facts to confirm my memories, I hesitatingly returned to the country of my birth, to the town and to the very house I was born in.

In the Middle Ages, in the heart of Bohemia, my native Kolin, 60 kilometres east of Prague, had the second largest Jewish community in the country. It had a continuous Jewish presence since as far back as 1376 and its large, jungle-like cemetery dates from 1418. In 1512 there was already mention of a Jewish school in the town registry.

I found our beautiful large synagogue in the old Jewish quarter, with its magnificent stained-glass windows, locked, unused and badly neglected.

Yet the Holy Ark was still there, with its Ten Commandments shining through the dimness and eerie silence.

Closing my eyes for a moment I suddenly heard the rich voice of our cantor, Mr. Reichner, the sermon of our esteemed rabbi and my teacher, Dr. Richard Feder, the chanting of prayers by the congregants.

I opened my eyes to the emptiness and to the dead silence, and as I got used to the darkness I realized that all the chandeliers that used to light up the synagogue were missing. They are now part of the collection in the Jewish Museum in Prague.

WITH A heavy heart, I made my way to the new cemetery at the other end of the town, over the bridge that spans the river Elbe, to pay my respects to those who are buried there and to those whose only

memorial is a monument put up after the war, bearing just their names, as their burial-place is unknown.

This new cemetery dating from 1880 is overgrown, but very peaceful. My grandfather, my grandmother and many members of the family are buried there, and I was able to find their graves with their imposing black marble tombstones and gold lettering.

After World War I, the Jewish community of Kolin and the surrounding villages numbered close on 3,000.

Until the day in 1942 when, as a reprisal for the assassination of Reinhard Heydrich, not only was the village of Lidice eliminated, but — something that was never publicized — 750 Kolin Jews were sent to Poland, to a place called Travnitz, where they were all murdered on arrival.

Of the remainder of the commun-

ity only a handful returned from the concentration camps after the war. Dr. Feder, who later became chief rabbi of Czechoslovakia was among the few.

THE 25 Tora scrolls from Kolin were miraculously preserved in Prague, together with the rest of the collection of ceremonial objects collected by the Germans from each of the 153 disappearing communities as each one was eliminated.

The 1,564 Tora scrolls found in Prague after the war were acquired by the Westminster Synagogue in London. With loving care, they repaired and restored many of them and redistributed them to many synagogues throughout the free world.

And so the Kolin scrolls are now scattered among many synagogues from Australia to Israel as the last

remnant of that community.

Walking through the town, I realized that half the stores had been Jewish-owned. Most of them are still selling the same merchandise, only the names of the original owners are no longer there. I passed my school, where I was the only Jewish child in the class, and the playground where I spent many happy hours until the sign "Jews are not wanted here" appeared. I passed the homes of my friends who never returned, the park, the tennis courts. It is all there.

It was an eerie experience coming back to my home town, where life continues without the Jews who were for so long part of its history. I felt like a ghost. Leaving town, I wondered how different our fate might have been if the Czech people had stood up for the Jews who for centuries had thought they were an integral part of that nation.

Jewish Art Calendars



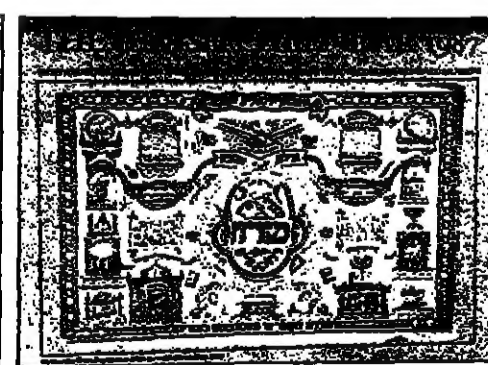
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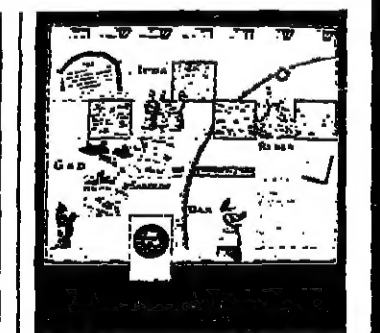
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TODAY/Health

Straight from the heart

ARAD has been called the "Pearl of the Negev" because of its emphasis on ecology and the quality of life. For the past two years, it has led the way in yet another field: the integration of emotionally and physically handicapped people into society.

The project, called in its Hebrew acronym M'lev V'lev (therapeutic centre through expression and creativity) is the brainchild of Tsaphie Zohar, a psychologist and art therapist who, after taking a post graduate course in San Francisco, returned to Arad in 1983, and pushed for the innovative programme.

"I worked for many years in Haifa with exceptional children and then in Arad and I definitely saw a need for an alternative approach to the problem," said Zohar.

Knowing that there is a problem and that the solution must be unusual is not sufficient. Zohar spent a year pinpointing the exact needs of the town and finding a place for the project. In the end, she chose the community centre which had been constructed with a view to wheelchair accessibility. (The country's community centres have been involved in an integrative project sponsored by the American Joint Distribution Committee.)

"This is the first time that an exceptional group is taking part in the regular community system. We have a club for handicapped adults which meets four mornings a week, with varied fare including art, gardening, woodwork, yoga, trips and other activities. We've established contact with the pensioners' club, which also meets at the community centre, and they gave us one of their wheelchairs," she said.

The project deals with individuals of all ages as well as with groups. People with problems are referred by the Psychiatric Department of Soroka Hospital in Beersheba, by the town's social services unit and by the education department. A psychologist now comes to town once a week, obviating most hospital care.

Arad's M'lev V'lev therapeutic centre is finding ways to integrate the emotionally and physically handicapped into society. Liora Moriel reports.



Tsaphie Zohar

(Moriel)

There are some 20 adults in the club and some of them have begun to partake of the other activities at the centre, such as movies and folk dancing. A few have even begun to venture outside the centre for concerts, exhibitions and so on. Fifty others are also involved in the therapeutic centre, through classes and individual therapy. The staff of eight has its hands full.

"A unique advantage is that we have managed to get everyone involved in therapy under one roof, so that a lot of unnecessary red tape is avoided," she noted.

THE STAFF does not only preach integration, it meets it head-on. At Shavut, the party at the centre was attended by the club's members, the staff, and everyone's family. There was also a bazaar of the handicrafts made during the morning meetings and another, because of the "fabulous feedback," is planned for Hanukka. In fact, Zohar would like to open a shop to sell the works

regularly to make money for the club and its members.

Success has brought requests for more from other non-integrated groups as well. "After a while, we received requests from people who had emotional problems because of physical handicaps and we began to admit them, too. The club gave them a social base," Zohar explained.

MANY who joined the group, warily at first, discovered that human warmth and caring is worth its weight in pills. R., who had acted wildly in public in the past, has not missed a meeting at the community centre for three years, and has not been hospitalized for over a year.

"On the one hand, we have continually increasing public support and understanding," said Zohar. But consequently, we have a shortage of trained personnel so that we can only accept half the people who need our services."

Also, because the programme is not equipped to handle those who

need to be constantly restrained, some of those who could benefit cannot join it. For those the programme cannot handle, the nearest place for treatment is Beersheba, 50km. away.

The programme is considered unique not only in Israel. "People from the Am-Chai foundation who came to visit told us that even in the U.S. there are no centres that treat both the physically and the emotionally handicapped," said Zohar. She added that for many, this programme is the only one enabling people previously ostracized and frequently hospitalized to operate socially.

"We come to get emotional encouragement," said S., who has been coming for a year. When depressed, she misses meetings but now she feels good ("Too good," she laughs, winking at The Evil Eye).

Given some ideological training, S. could easily become a civil rights activist. She knows the fragility of normality and, worse, complacency. "There are those in closed wards. God help us. They are sicker than we are. But the ones who have diabetes, heart problems, I wish I had their disease, not mine, because our society copes better with their illnesses than with mine. Now I don't care about the social stigma. Arad is a small town and I don't care if everyone knows. After all, I didn't kill anyone and I didn't rob a bank. Nobody knows what tomorrow may bring and God doesn't sign a contract with anyone."

One woman who knows all about capricious fate is Y., who was a self-sufficient assistant kindergarten teacher until a blood clot caused her to lose motor speech faculties, and to lose her independence. Now she is proud of her artwork and her dancing.

"These people know how to put everything in life in its proper proportion," said Tsaphie Zohar. "We, the staff, receive as much as we give and this gives us the strength to grapple with difficulties in our own lives."

Body electric

Menachem Shalev

HOW MUCH attention have you paid recently to the build-up of static electricity in your body? Or to the bad effects of positive ions in the air?

Not much, presumably. Effi Kfir, who returned recently from a stay of several years in England, believes that if you make the small effort necessary to rid your body of static electricity, your life will be dramatically improved.

To help you do this, Kfir has imported Electrobox - a series of special movements and physical exercises designed to "restore the body's equilibrium and enrich its

natural energies."

Because of all the unfavourable publicity accorded lately to aerobics, Kfir insists on pointing out that despite the similarity in sound, Electrobox is something quite different. For one thing, Electrobox is not as strenuous as aerobics.

Modern life is replete with positive ion-forming sources, such as automobiles, factories, cigarettes and other pollutants. Some scientists believe that positive ions, which are molecules that have "lost" an electron, have a detrimental effect on our moods and general well-being. Effi Kfir, who did a two-year course in Electrobox, describes the human body as a "very sophisticated electric machine," which processes millions

of electric pulses to operate the nervous system, the muscles, the heart, and especially the brain.

Stressful modern living, with its constant rush and "stop-start" pace, disrupts the nervous system and blocks the flow of energy in the body. This disruption coupled with the abundant positive ions, says Kfir, is the main cause of headaches, lack of concentration, fatigue, lassitude, and a host of other ills.

TO GET RID of the accumulation of static electricity and the effect of positive ions, Kfir and six other licensed Electrobox instructors run a course of 12-14 weekly lessons. Based on a mix of tribal dancing, creative drama, dance therapy and relaxation exercises - and demanding no special level of physical fitness - Electrobox, says Kfir, will immediately improve your physical and mental health. And, once learned, the exercises can be per-

formed anywhere - in the home or in the office.

Computer workers are especially susceptible to static electricity emanating from their monitors. The Israel Productivity Institute is therefore sponsoring a day-long seminar on September 23 called "Electrobox - the human dynamo in motion for computer people."

Electrobox courses are already being given in Tel Aviv, Herzliya, Ra'anana and Rosh Pina. The cost is NIS 10 per lesson, with a free introductory one on basic techniques.

The Israel operation is licensed by the world centre in England, to which royalties are paid. There are also centres in the United States, Germany, Holland and New Zealand.

Kfir proudly brandishes letters from satisfied customers, who have fixed their electric currents, and, so they write, their feelings of "freedom and confidence."

Health briefs

Judy Siegel-Itzkovich

CONTRARY to popular belief, it is not better for a child to carry his schoolbag on his back than to carry a briefcase in one hand or another.

Dr. Reuven Metrani, deputy director of the physiotherapy school at the Wingate Institute, says that carrying one's books and school supplies on one's back causes several problems. The bag, strapped over the shoulders, is often wider than the child, and can get caught on bushes, door handles or whatever. It also limits the children's freedom of movement, an especially dangerous situation when they cross the street. Carrying a weight on one's back raises the centre of gravity and increases the chances of falling. Since the fashionable schoolbag is made of nylon or other thin material, sharp objects inside like pencils or compasses, can hurt the back. And the straps can cause pain under the arms and reduce blood circulation.

Dr. Metrani dismisses the notion that holding a briefcase in one hand puts extra pressure on one side of the spine. If the case is not too heavy, it causes no damage: the case can easily be switched to the other hand. In addition, in hot weather, the back-held schoolbag increases sweating, and in the winter, in the rain, worn under the coat, it reduces freedom of movement and increases the likelihood of falls on slippery pavements. The physiotherapist urges parents to insist that their children not carry any unnecessary books to and from school, and if they do choose hand-held briefcases, the handle be padded and comfortable for the child.

or have problems in their jobs or love life. They usually are very well versed in medicine in general and their specific "problem" in particular. The operation apparently reduces their mental anguish. Some see the operation and the resultant pain as a way of punishing themselves and of getting attention. Wright urges physicians to keep an eye out for patients eager to have surgery or who have recurrent operations for problems that cannot be strictly documented.

A THIRD of the combat soldiers who suffered from battle fatigue in the Lebanon War returned to their units within a month, thanks to a new short-term treatment for shell shock.

The treatment was discussed at a cornerstone-laying ceremony last week for the new building of the school of social work at the Tel Aviv University.

Dr. Yohanan Wozner, director of the school, said that a follow-up study was done on the shell-shocked soldiers. Among the problems they showed during battle were lack of appetite, inability to sleep, behavioural changes, apathy, lack of energy and inordinate fear.

The soldiers received treatment for a month in a non-combat unit in the army. A regular schedule was strictly observed, and soldiers were required to take part in training and physical exercises. They also received individual and group therapy from specially trained psychologists, doctors and social workers.

ONE OUT of every three French men polled said they would be willing to get pregnant and have a baby, according to a survey conducted by the weekly *Nouvelle Observateur*. The poll followed the sensational news that in several years men will be able to carry test-tube fetuses and "give birth" by Caesarian section, with the baby being removed from the abdominal cavity. The procedure hasn't been tried yet, but some doctors believe a successful male-carried pregnancy is possible.

THE application of antibodies in molecular biology - and particularly the study of the motility of cells involved in growth, development and healing - was taught at a special course held recently at the Weizmann Institute of Science. It was sponsored by the European Molecular Biology Organization. Eighteen researchers from Israel and 10 other countries participated.

WOMEN who get breast cancer in their late 40s have the best chance of surviving the disease, while the prospects are considerably dimmer for those in their 20s or the elderly, new research concludes.

Traditionally, doctors have assumed that breast cancer has a more favourable course in young women than in older patients, but the new evidence suggests that the pattern is more complicated. Besides helping doctors assess patients' long-term outlooks, the research may provide clues to the complex effects of female sex hormones on the growth of breast tumours.

Two studies published in a recent edition of the *New England Journal of Medicine* reach similar conclusions: women age 45 to 49 with a diagnosis of breast cancer have the best chance of survival.

One of the studies, a review of 57,068 women with breast cancer in Sweden, included about 98 per cent of all cases of the disease in that country between 1960 and 1978. The other was a study of the five-year survival of 12,994 breast cancer victims in the San Francisco area.

The Swedish study found that breast cancer survival declines markedly after age 49, and the oldest women, those over 75, have the worst rate. The annual death rate

due to breast cancer over the course of the study was 1 or 2 per cent in women who got the disease before menopause, but it exceeded 5 per cent throughout the follow-up period in the oldest group.

The study, directed by Dr. Hans-Olov Adami of University Hospital in Uppsala, calculated the relative survival of cancer victims in various age groups. This is a comparison of the patients' survival with that of the average for women the same age.

For instance, the researchers found that in the 45-to-49 age group, the cancer patients' chances of surviving an additional five years were 76 per cent that of the average women. For those under 30, the relative survival at five years was 63 per cent. For women between 55 and 59, it was 64 per cent, while for those over 80, it was 58 per cent.

Experts believe that the growth of breast tumours are often influenced by natural female hormones, such as estrogen. Their bodies' production of these hormones declines after menopause.

They said young women could be at a disadvantage because hormonal secretions during pregnancy may spur the growth of their cancers.

However, the Swedish researchers said that because breast cancer victims do relatively poorly in old age, when secretions of sex hormones are low, some other biological mechanism must be at work.

Correction: People interested in contacting Yad Lemitzpor, as mentioned on last Tuesday's Today page, should call 02-664183 and not the number printed.

Today is edited by Amy Levinson

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BE WRECK-LESS
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Husband, wife crack software market

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter
CARMIEL. There are no bosses in the Ben-Ari Scientific and Engineering Software Co. here, just equal partners.

That is because the firm, which specializes in complex programmes for the construction industry, is a family business in the truest sense. It is run by sabras Eli Ben-Ari and his wife Michal from their home in the exclusive residential neighbourhood of Western Carmiel.

Eli is a qualified civil engineer, while Michal holds degrees in mathematics, and software programming and systems analysis.

They combined their talents and, through a mixture of hard graft, dedication and a modicum of luck, have transformed their cottage industry into the leading company in its field in Israel.

Today, the Ben-Ari business counts among its 120 customers, the Jerusalem City Council; Rafael, the Armaments Development Authority; the Housing Ministry; several civil engineering firms; and construction firms and building contractors.

The Singapore Defence Ministry was recently added to the list of satisfied clients, giving the company a further boost.

They have come a long way since a

chance request gave them the idea of starting up their own business.

At that time, over five years ago, the couple were working as assistants in their different fields at the Technion, while studying for their masters degrees.

They were asked by a civil engineering firm to produce a software programme which would simplify structural planning. The programme, which incorporates structural stress analysis of concrete and steel beams and slabs, took nearly five months to complete.

Afterwards, they decided to expand the scope of their activities and developed two additional programmes. These deal with stress and structural problems of frames for high rise and complex buildings, and truss analysis for steel structures with large roofs, or bridges covering wide spans.

The programmes have the capacity for solving up to 1,500 different mathematical equations, at the push of a button. They are in English and incorporate the three major measurement and weights systems—metric, imperial and the technical international system.

"We felt there was a market for our work if we could provide the right kind of programmes at the right price," said Eli.

Two more sales convinced them to take the plunge. They gave up their

jobs and studies to concentrate on building up the business.

"We had been designing and developing the programmes in our spare time, which meant we often worked until the early hours of the morning. Obviously we couldn't go on like that, so we decided to take the gamble and go it alone," said Eli.

At the same time they moved from Haifa to Carmiel, where they began building their own home.

The couple went through a two-year lean period, acquiring only five more customers, as their financial resources dwindled and their home remained incomplete. But they kept faith with themselves and continued to develop new programmes, while improving on existing ones.

The new programmes, developed by Michal after Eli had studied the market's requirements, are designed to aid civil engineers in compiling bills of quantities.

"Civil engineers have to convert the architects' design into a list of materials—the concrete, steel, wiring, pipes and the rest of the components for constructing a building," said Eli.

"The engineer submits one copy to the initiator of the particular project with an estimate of the overall cost. Other copies, without cost estimates, are put out to tender for contractors to submit their terms for the work."

Eli maintained that apart from streamlining administrative operations by reducing paper work to a minimum, the programmes also enable the engineers to compare bills submitted by contractors with their own estimates. They discovered that their software packages were of equal benefit to the developers and those who perform the work.

Sales of their various programmes suddenly took off in April 1984 and within two years the number of customers had jumped to 85. The couple who have converted the ground floor of their home into an office, recently took on three assistants to help with marketing and the development of new programmes.

Following the sales of their products to Singapore, they are now turning their attention to exports.

"I intend to visit America in October and while there I hope to contact civil engineers and building contractors who would be prepared to purchase or distribute our products," said Eli.

He credited the firm's success to having one of the best possible partners—his wife.

"Contrary to what people might think, we work very well together. We have been able to combine our different professions to forge our own business from which we both derive a great deal of job satisfaction," he said.

Eli provides the input of ideas, based on his own experience and knowledge of the field. Michal, who prefers to shun the limelight, concentrates on designing and developing the programmes which her husband then has the task of marketing.

"We complement each other in temperament and work. You couldn't ask for a better combination," said Eli.

Does home life suffer because of their business activities in the downstairs office?

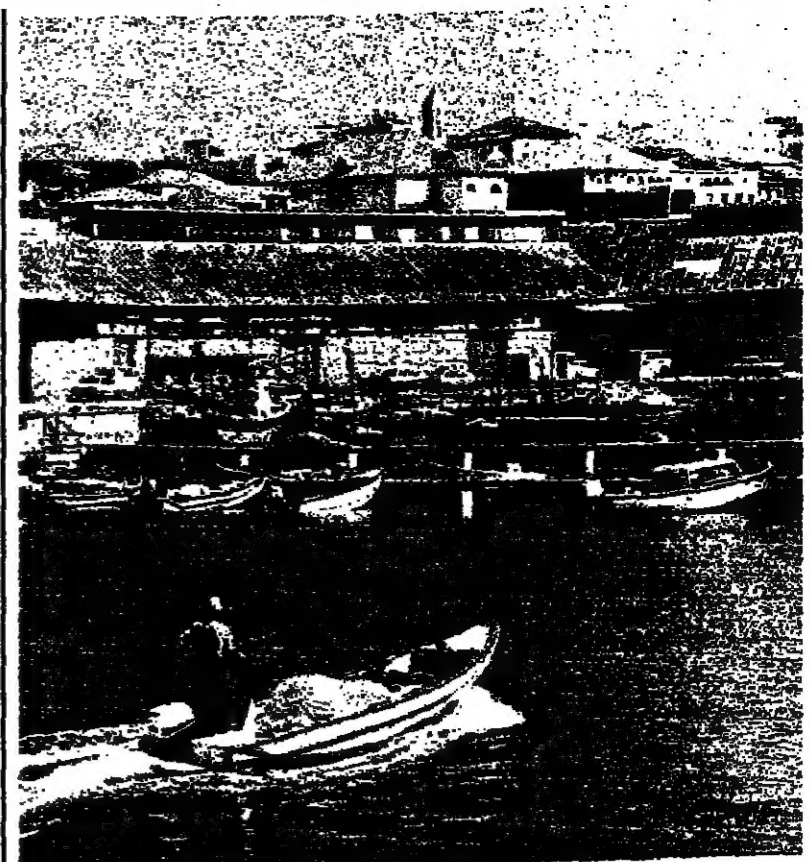
"There are pros and cons about working from home but, in general, the benefits far outweigh the disadvantages," he said.

"The fact that we are some distance from the centre of the country causes a few problems, but we have overcome most of those. Besides, Carmiel is a lovely place, and we would hate to leave."

He maintained that despite the demands of the business, he and his wife probably spend more time with their children—two boys—than most couples.

"One of us is always at home, so family affairs are never ignored," said Eli.

He added that the boys, aged seven and 10, take a keen interest in the business and often assist their parents—making the Ben-Ari company a real family affair.



Development dilemma: Fishing and pleasure boats docked outside the Jaffa port, warehouse developers want to turn into shops and restaurants. (Joel Fishman)

Bureaucracy blocks Jaffa port project

Entrepreneurs who have set their sights on the old Jaffa port docks and warehouses for development into an entertainment, commercial and residential centre have been stymied by the cross purposes and interests of bureaucracies.

"The Transport Ministry owns the land. The Port Authority and customs share ownership of the existing buildings. The city owns the sky above it all," one developer says.

The exorbitant financial demands of each of the three authorities, combined with "a clerk's mentality and ignorance about development," have so far succeeded in preventing "any sane developer" from getting involved in what all agree is potentially one of Tel Aviv's most lucrative projects, he says.

The old port now consists of relatively modern dock facilities for

building that overlooks the water into a stretch of shops and restaurants. All told, they are talking of renovating some 2,000 square metres.

But the Port Authority is demanding that the businessmen develop an additional 2,000 square metres for the authority to then market as it sees fit.

"In short," says the developer, "they want to make us invest \$2.5m., rather than \$1.5m."

Furthermore, he says, there simply is not enough demand to justify 4,000 square metres of commercial and residential space in the port area. "At least half of it will end up as a white elephant."

"There's room for just so many cafes and restaurants and small shops, so there would have to be a major marketer of something located in the building. Since the city won't let us build upwards, there's not much likelihood of selling residential space on upper floors."

There are several other elements complicating the situation.

The Port Authority has decided that the four-storey former warehouse would make a fine hotel. "That's a multi-million dollar investment," says the entrepreneur, who quickly adds, "Rooms would have to go for \$300 to \$400 a night in order for the investor to recoup his money." A taller hotel with more rooms would be more feasible, as it would reduce cost of development per room. But the city will not allow taller buildings in the port area, because it would block the sea views of the residential neighbourhood above the port.

The Transport Ministry meanwhile has thrown in its demand. Any full-scale development of the property will involve expensive leases from the ministry, adding to the costs.

At City Hall, the plan is for the Jaffa port to become the city's second leisure-craft marina and to build a pedestrian link between the port and the "Jaffa slopes" project, which is slowly turning the slums that occupy the slopes of Jaffa leading to the narrow rocky beach south of the port, into a luxury residential quarter.

So meanwhile, the port and slope are being developed, but without any planning at all.



Robert Rosenberg

fishing boats and a few leisure craft; a large, practically gutted four-storey building that once served as a warehouse, and another single-storey building that stretches from the docks area all the way to the bottom of the southern side of the "Jaffa slopes" neighbourhood.

Rising prices for the old rambling stone buildings on the slope leading up from the port are driving out the poor folk and bringing in the wealthy. Hinting at the port's potential are a clutch of restaurants, which began a decade or more ago as canteens to serve the fishermen, but now attract a night-time crowd. Their success has prompted some discreet negotiations to acquire some of the small, privately owned warehouse space currently used by fishermen for storing equipment. Some cafes simply occupy space illegally.

According to the developer, who asked to remain anonymous, a group is prepared to put \$1.5 million into turning the 100-metre single-storey

Taiwan, South Africa hold trade talks

TAIPEI (Reuters). — South Africa and Taiwan held talks yesterday on ways to boost trade as Pretoria — its economy threatened by sanctions — looks to its only political ally in East Asia to help market its minerals.

The ministerial-level talks are scheduled to last for four days and will cover trade, scientific and technological cooperation and communications.

Taiwan is the only Asian country which maintains diplomatic relations with Pretoria.

Taipei officials told Reuters that

South Africa has proposed shipping minerals to the island for processing and re-export.

South African officials in Taiwan deny their country is seeking to boost trade with the island because of international sanctions designed to pressure Pretoria into ending its apartheid system.

"I don't know of any plans to exploit our diplomatic relations with Taiwan to, by-pass sanctions," Christoffel Prins, South Africa's ambassador in Taipei, said in a recent interview.

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Long-term outlook more doubtful

Opec quotas show signs of boosting prices

LONDON (Reuters). — The agreement reached last month by Opec to buy petroleum prices in a world awash with oil by producing according to quotas formally took effect yesterday. And many traders and analysts think that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries can succeed for the moment. But there is some scepticism on longer-term prospects.

Among reasons for uncertainty is the flare-up in the Gulf war between two of the 13 Opec members, Iraq and Iran.

Crude oil from the North Sea Brent field, regarded by the industry as a benchmark, was quoted yesterday at around \$14.50 a barrel. Back in July, before Opec clinched the cartel-style deal, the price was headed down to under \$9 a barrel.

But under the deal, members agreed to observe individual quotas that would reduce group output from above 20 million to around 17 million barrels daily, tightening an over-supplied market.

Traders and analysts said the evidence points to a readiness in Opec not to cheat and unravel the accord.

But it's a "psychological market,

with few fundamentals to support prices," said a London-based trader. "If cracks appear in the agreement, which is possible because they have cheated on quotas in the past, prices will drop."

Peter Nicol, oil analyst at London brokers Smith New Court Agency, said: "I tend to be fairly optimistic about the agreement as a temporary phenomenon. They had a shock when it looked as if the price might be going down to \$5."

"I think they will get some support from non-Opec producers in curbing production," Mexico, for instance, has pledged to shave exports by 10 per cent, and the Soviet Union may cut 100,000 barrels from its daily output.

But, Nicol noted, the Opec agreement, which resulted from a proposal tabled by Iran, was a temporary one to run only two months and that another Opec meeting is due on October 6 to try to reach a more permanent accord.

Saudi Arabia and its Persian Gulf Arab allies, now making the highest output cuts, want that meeting to tackle the vexed matter of reallocating quotas. Also, Iran consented to

Iraq being excluded from the current accord.

Market analysts said events on the Gulf battlefield, and the possibility that air attacks on Gulf shipping might be stepped up, made it hard to predict what might happen to oil supply and in the future deliberations of Opec.

Some said it would surely alarm Saudi Arabia, which supports Iraq, if the higher oil price were seen to boost Iran's revenues to the extent that it could finance major war gains against the armies of Iraq.

Analysts said the present Saudi goal seems to be a price between \$15 and \$18 a barrel — high enough to rescue the economies of cash-poor sellers but not so high as to force the West into a new drive to find alternatives to Opec oil.

Iran and other price "hawks," might want to drive it higher.

Petrol prices have already begun to edge up in Western Europe as a result of the rise in crude-oil prices that followed the Opec agreement.

Reports yesterday showed that both Opec and non-Opec oil producers were cutting their output, in most instances to comply with the

cartel's efforts to cut quotas.

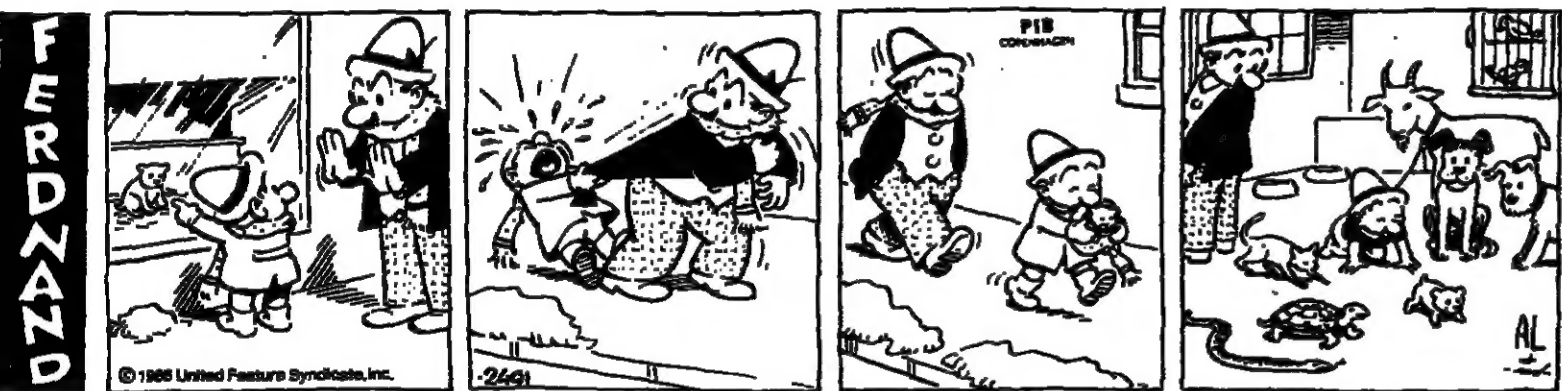
In Saudi Arabia, where output jumped 60 per cent above mid-August levels in the end of last month to between 7.4 million to 7.7 million barrels daily, sources said production would drop sharply this month. They estimated it would average 2.5 million barrels daily for early September.

Kuwait, meanwhile, said it was cutting its output 43.7 per cent to 900,000 per day in September to comply with the Opec agreement. Indonesia also said it was cutting production to its lowest levels in nine years, 1.2 million barrels a day for the month.

A spokesman for the state-owned Pertamina oil company, however, refused to say what previous output levels were.

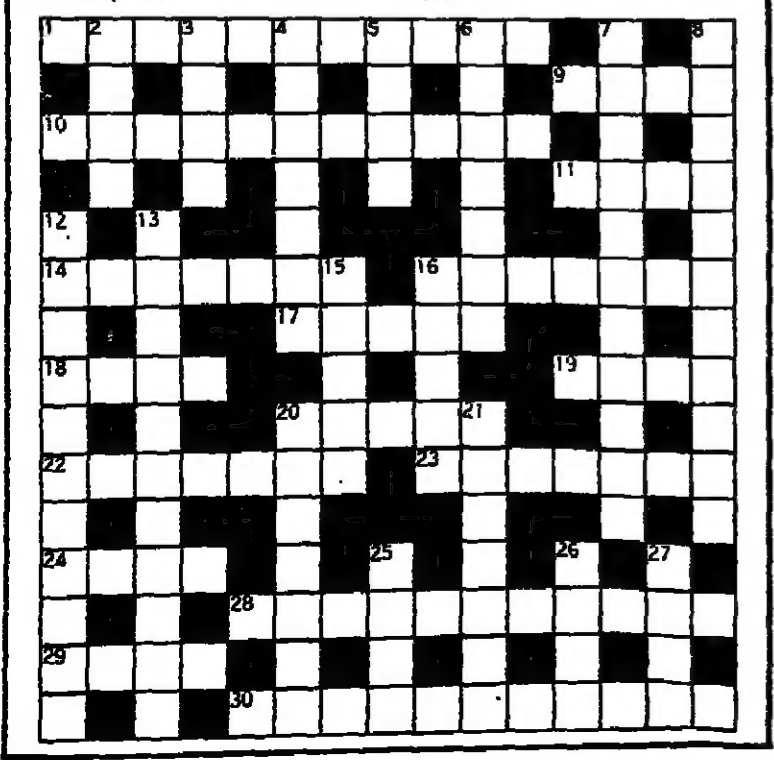
Oman, a non-Opec producer, said it cut output 10 per cent yesterday to 550,000 barrels daily to support the cartel's effort.

Iranian output, in August, sunk to 500,000 barrels a day on average, because of Iraq's August 12 raid on its principal oil terminal, Sirri Island, the Middle East Economic Survey reported.



ONE-ON-ONE CROSSWORD

- ACROSS
- Shooting-brake? (6-5)
 - Home fixture—get runs hurriedly at first (4)
 - Palace tunes arranged and put in neat form (11)
 - Make insinuations against musician's line (4)
 - Indian watch company snags bust (7)
 - Withdraw horse from race and graze (7)
 - Reversible canoe? (5)
 - Weapon for spearing fish (4)
 - Arsenal's shooting potential cut down? (4)
 - Rank weather (8)
 - Eminent surgeon's predicament? (7)
 - Money in till, thanks to sovereigns (7)
 - Into the bargain, king seized (4)
 - This non-attendance beset mines a different way (11)
 - Rush animal from the rear (4)
 - Protection for people intent, say, on preventing rising damp (11)
- DOWN
- A fleet to circle in river (4)
 - Fare from Holland forced upwards (4)
 - Top dressing from Fatima & Co.? (7)
 - Chopper's set down around Leatherhead—rotary centre (4)
 - Clue to TUC reduction? (7)
 - Reg Nutcracker out? O. lamentable outcome! (11)
 - It is a poor thing that squeaks in service (6-5)
 - Stylostix in make a copper flat (11)
 - Family allowance? (6-5)
 - Throw away rubbish (5)
 - Satin woven for Joan, for example (5)
 - At end of maths, logs make one sleep peacefully (7)
 - Pop-tune arranged inside. Deterred? (7)
 - Dandy said to be employed by Robin Hood? (4)
 - Third son presented at hospital (4)
 - Martinique is the French sort (4)



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Hatzor 38333
Holon 803133
Jerusalem 523133
Kiryat Shmona 44334
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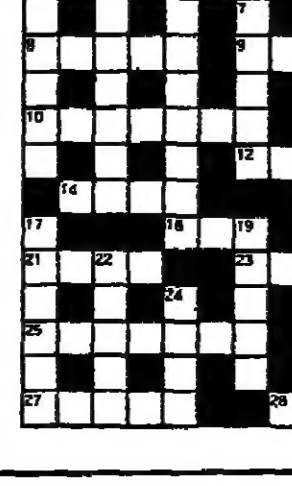
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ACROSS

- Seafarer
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DOWN

- Hasty writing
- Urges
- Spanish painter
- Praise lavishly
- Port of N. France
- Relax ungracefully
- Eye disease
- Garden vegetable
- Self-preservation
- In poor condition
- Frugality
- Constellation
- Roman statesman

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A V E N A B L E S I M P
R N B I S F
D E T E S T E D S T A T U E

Quick Solution
ACROSS: 1 Party, 4 Guessed, 8 Replete, 9 Shaky, 10 Trend, 11 Nonstop, 13 Easy, 15 Nobody, 17 Fmorge, 20 Adze, 22 Panache, 24 Dared, 26 Thump, 27 Uncover, 28 Lattery, 29 Lorry. DOWN: 1 Puritan, 2 Rupee, 3 Yielded, 4 Greens, 5 Essen, 6 Scarer, 7 Dry up, 12 Over, 14 Rupe, 16 Banquet, 18 Medical, 19 Elderly, 21 Deputy, 22 Petal, 23 Copse, 25 Rover.

MARKET PLACE

PINHAS LANDAU

Boom in textiles

August was generally a very good month for "free" shares, although not uniformly so. The bank shares in the "arrangement" on the other hand, had a terrible time - their sectoral index dropped by 4.26 per cent to stand at a bare 101 at the end of the month.

They, and indeed all bonds, were reacting to the continued stability of inflation and exchange rates, while "free" share prices were charging upwards, looking for an imminent reduction in interest rates, to help corporate finances. The fact that the finance minister kept promising lower taxes in the corporate sector must have helped as well.

Whatever the cause, the non-bank index climbed a hefty 11 per cent in August, while the level of trading in the share market also increased significantly.

Some of the free-market sectors missed the bus, however, with non-arrangement banks only gaining 2 per cent, investment companies rising by a relatively restrained 6.67 per cent and two industrial sub-sectors - electronics and industrial investment - actually managing to fall by 3.54 per cent. What then should you have bought in July in order to make a quick killing?

First and foremost, you should have been in the *shmita* trade, because textile and clothing firms have outstripped all the competition, with a massive 28.3 per cent surge over the month. Real estate was another winner, tracking on a more-than-useful 19 per cent, and such diverse areas as food and chemicals also notched up 14-16 per cent gains.

For the year to date, which is more significant for followers of longer-term trends, real estate shares are still outpacing textiles, with a 94 per cent rise for the former against a mere 87 per cent for the latter. Food and, more amazingly, mortgage bank shares are next in line with roughly 60 per cent. But no other sector is past the 150 barrier yet. Arrangement shares, as noted, have yielded a meagre 1 per cent so far this year. But even that compares well with the 12 per cent nominal loss in the hard-pressed electronics sector, where the latest bad news came from Elscint last Thursday night.

The two opposing schools of trend-followers and contrarians therefore have clear evidence of what to buy and what to avoid, each according to its own beliefs - and good luck to 'em!

Last Tuesday, this column had the temerity to take issue with Yossi Nitzani, general manager of the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, over remarks he made in a radio interview. The TASE was quick to point out that Nitzani had been quoted selectively and out of context, and provided a full text of the relevant part of the interview, which we reproduce below:

"In the conditions that currently exist in the economy, many more investors could meet in the free market with many more issuers of securities (than is currently the case). There are quite a few successful companies that I would like to see working with us on the exchange (i.e. registered for trading). All they have to do is promise the investor a suitable yield, and this is possible in the stability that has been achieved in the economy today.

"The fact that index-linked bonds and other risk-free securities are not so attractive, will help issuers and their shares."

Nitzani went on to say that he believed the public was willing to invest and the main snag lay in the problem of regulation over the capital market and the quality of issuers.

We admit to quoting Nitzani out of context, and highlighting his remark that the relative unattractiveness of index-linked bonds can help the share market and new issues. So the column concentrated on the one thing Nitzani said that did not seem to make sense, ignoring all the rest and creating the wrong impression about the interview as a whole, for which apologies are due.

Political woes slowing S. African economic growth

JOHANNESBURG. - South Africa's economy will grow more slowly than originally forecast because of political uncertainty, a leading international business report said last week.

In a special report, the *Economist* magazine's Economist Intelligence Unit said it downgraded South Africa's average economic growth rate for 1986-90 to 3.3 per cent from 4.2 per cent in a revision of a six-month-old report on the country's economic prospects over the next four years.

"Although... the outlook is far from being one of unremitting gloom, the recovery projected in our central forecast may prove to be weaker, and shorter lived than we had thought," the report said.

Shake-up of fuel sector planned

Gov't mulling sale of Haifa refineries

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

The Energy Ministry is considering the sale of the Haifa refineries to a private investor in the framework of a major shake-up of the country's set up for importing fuels, Energy Minister Moshe Shahal said yesterday.

Speaking at a press conference, Shahal revealed that the government had already received an offer for the state-owned refineries from a "serious potential buyer in the oil industry." He declined to identify the buyer.

He said the ministry's plan for revamping the fuel industry would make imports of fuel open to competition. Large companies and institutions that could import fuel at cheap prices would be allowed to do so, although the actual marketing of the fuel locally would be left to the three existing companies, Paz Oil Co., Delek Fuel Corp. and Sonol Ltd.

He added that ideally whoever will be able to bring fuel to Israel below a ceiling price set by the government and within certain technical qualifications would be entitled to do so.

Shahal said the proposal to sell off the refineries came after the private fuel companies protested that they would be forced to compete with a government company under the Energy Ministry's original proposal, which simply sought to deregulate imports.

Shahal said that to resolve the private sector's concern he was prepared to sell the refineries and that a special body composed of senior officials from his ministry and the Government Corporations Author-

ity would be appointed to deal with potential buyers.

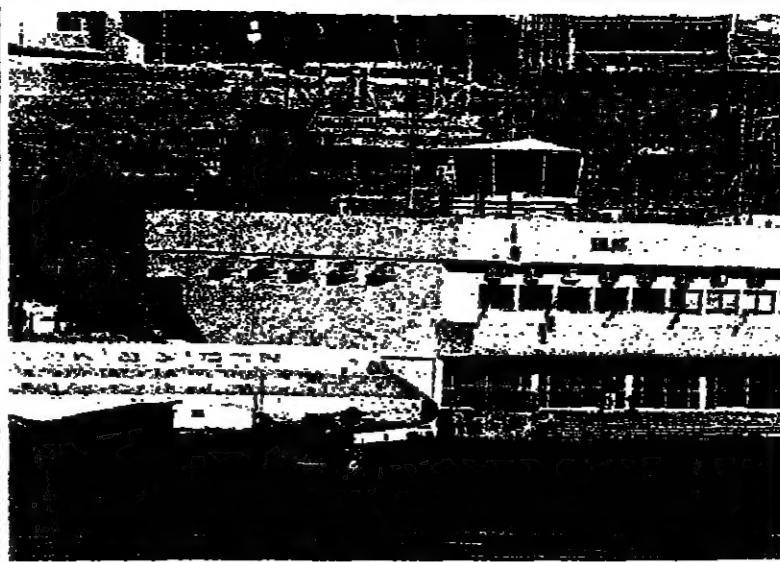
If the plan to sell the refineries did not succeed, he said, the Energy Ministry would consider splitting the company into two state-owned concerns, one based in Ashdod and the other in Haifa. They could then compete with each other, meeting the private sector's concerns.

"I emphasized to the companies that there must be a change in the set up, although I am prepared to hear their reservations," Shahal said.

Shahal said Israel would continue to import part of its fuel through long-term contracts from Mexico, Egypt and Norway, even if the liberalization plan goes through. He added that his ministry expects the international oil market to be a buyers market at least until the end of the decade. This, he predicted, would enable Israel to deregulate its imports of fuel, he added.

Because world energy prices have fallen faster than domestic prices, Shahal said Israel's Fuel Fund would accumulate a surplus of about \$250 million by the end of the year. He said he had proposed to the Transport and Communications ministries that a special body be set up to invest these funds, together with those accumulated by Bezek, the Israel Electric Corp. and the Ports Authority. The money would be invested in upgrading the nation's infrastructure, Shahal said.

The minister also revealed that the economy would save some \$400m. this year as a result of lower oil prices. Israel's oil stock had been increased significantly in recent months when it was bought at very low prices on the spot market.



The Eilat Airport terminal.

(Isaiah Karlinisky)

Panel seeking bids for new Eilat airport

By JEFFREY WINOGRAD
For The Jerusalem Post

EILAT. - A government steering committee examining plans for the construction of a new airport and development of a new downtown area in Eilat yesterday invited potential developers to enter into negotiations for the project that could cost up to \$375 million.

The committee, which is headed by Economics and Planning Minister Gad Ya'acobi, and includes representatives of seven government ministries, and Eilat Mayor Rafi Hochman, decided at a day-long meeting yesterday to build the airport on 400 dunams of government land at Evrona, 10 kilometers north of here. The 2,800-metre-long runway will be able to handle Boeing 747s and Airbus 300s flying directly from Europe.

Ya'acobi said he is a great believer in the project and is cautiously optimistic it will be carried out.

Meanwhile Hochman, in an inter-

view with *The Jerusalem Post*, lashed out at Transport Minister Haim Corfu who last Thursday said a new airport would not be built in the near future for lack of funds.

"Corfu's remarks," Hochman said, "conflict with a government decision in which he participated and have created considerable confusion among potential developers. He did a lot of damage."

Plans call for developers to first build the airport on a turnkey basis. Once it is in operation, they would receive title to the present airport, whose site could accommodate five hotels and a large shopping mall.

Hochman added that the meetings with potential developers, including groups from the U.S., Canada, Britain, Belgium, France and South Africa, would begin next week.

"Work can start on the airport within 60 days after the contracts are signed and it should take two years to complete," he said.

Growers face tough choices at Tnuva convention

By YITZHAK OKED
RAMAT GAN. -

The 1,000 citrus growers attending the Tnuva Export convention here will be asked to vote on a package of controversial proposals aimed at making the citrus industry more efficient.

Among the most controversial, Shlomo Arieli, deputy director of Tnuva Export, told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday, is a plan to automate packing houses, making more than 20 per cent of them redundant.

"Today we have 25 packing houses in different parts of the country," Arieli said. "This [automation] will bring the number down to less

than 20 in the next few years. "Members will most likely not want the packing house next to their village to be closed."

Arieli noted, however, that automation would greatly improve efficiency. At the two plants already automated, the work force has been cut to 30 from 120 and "the fruit is packed much better," he explained.

A proposal to improve harvesting methods is also likely to generate controversy, Arieli said. Tnuva Export would like growers to use a special cutter to remove fruit from the trees instead of picking by hand, as is the common practice today.

Arieli said the cutter would damage less fruit and enable a larger portion to be used for export, but the process is much slower and requires more labour. Farmers are probably going to oppose the plan because of the increased labour costs.

In the long run, Arieli predicted, the whole controversy will be overtaken by technology. "We are working together with some Israeli companies to develop a robot that will pick the fruit," he said. "Then these cutters will become obsolete."

Among the less controversial suggestions to be brought up at this week's convention is a plan to con-

vince the government to institute a special currency basket for citrus exports. Dubbed the "orange basket," it would be more heavily weighted to European currencies than the standard basket of currencies the shekel is tied to.

Arieli explained that since most Israeli citrus exports go to the European market, the orange basket would better reflect market conditions.

Tnuva Export is the leading citrus contractor in Israel, marketing the harvests of some 150,000 of the country's 340,000 dunams of orchards.

ZAMIR

(Continued from Page One)

ousted last May, is said to be advancing swiftly towards the front position.

It is not clear, however, that Zamir is interested in the job.

Other names being considered by the "search committee," it is believed, are Arye Dvoretzky, who recently left the Hebrew University to become president of the Weizmann Institute, Haim Harari, a professor of mathematics at the institute, and Aharon Dovrat, managing director of Clal.

Observers suggested that if no majority coalesces the Board of Governors and the Senate around any one of the academic candidates, the university could turn to a non-academic. Before Patinkin, the post was filled by Avraham Harman, a former Foreign Ministry senior staffer. So far, no non-academics have emerged as serious candidates.

SETTLEMENT

(Continued from Page One)

Energy Minister Moshe Shahal, told *The Jerusalem Post* that Labour was unlikely to oppose Shahal's personal appointments, but would not tolerate any deviation from the coalition agreement.

Concerning the reported demand by Minister without Portfolio Yosef Shapira that he be appointed chairman of a ministerial settlement committee, Shahal said that a political dispute between Labour and the Likud had prevented the establishment of such a committee under the present government.

In the past, Shahal said, the settlement committee had been headed by the defence minister. If it were to be re-established after rotation, Labour would demand that Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin take charge.

One Labour source speculated that the recent declarations about renewed settlement were the product of Shamir's rivals in Herut.

Defence Minister Rabin yesterday said it was Israel's "national duty" to give the front-line settlements top priority. Speaking at a ceremony declaring the Nahal outpost at Beit Ha'arava a civilian settlement, Rabin said the move was "an expression of correct national settlement and defence policy."

Beit Ha'arava, at the north of the Dead Sea, is the first civilian settlement to be established in the Jordan Valley in seven years. The original kibbutz was abandoned in May, 1948, when Jordanian troops occupied the area, nine years after it was established.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

MARKET STATISTICS

Indices:

General Share Index	114.84	-0.08%
Non-Bank Index	148.25	-0.58%
Arrangement	101.42	-0.25%
Insurance	157.43	-1.67%
Commerce, Services	177.01	+1.31%
Real Estate	191.71	+1.39%
Industrial	132.57	-0.29%
Textiles	188.61	-0.28%
Metals	128.62	-0.71%
Electronics	88.93	-1.09%
Chemicals	140.36	-0.01%
Industrial Invest.	138.79	-1.54%
Investment Cos.	138.79	-1.54%
General Bond Index	108.18	+0.14%
Index-linked Bonds	109.82	+0.17%
Fully-linked	111.89	+0.15%
Partially-linked	108.73	+0.18%
Dollar-linked Bonds	92.86	-0.03%
Short-term 0-2 yrs	107.88	+0.18%
Medium-term 2-5 yrs	107.89	+0.18%
Long-term 5+ yrs	102.02	-0.08%

Turnovers:

Shares - total	NIS10,826,500
Arrangement	NIS 2,312,300
Non-bank	NIS 5,514,200
Bonds - total	NIS 8,005,500
Index-linked	NIS 7,274,400
Dollar-linked	NIS 1,729,200
Treasury Bills	NIS 305,500

Share Movements:

Advances of which 5%+	114 (185)
"buyers only"	32 (35)
Declines of which 5%+	169 (124)
"sellers only"	33 (17)
Unchanged	98 (63)
Trading Halt	44 (45)

Bond Market Trends:

Index-linked	Stable/falls to 1%
3% fully-linked	Stable/falls to 1%

4.25% fully-linked

Stable/rises to 1%	Stable/rises to 1%
Double-linked	Stable/rises to 1%
Dollar-linked:	Mixed
Admon	Rises to 1%
Rimon	Stable/rises to 2%
Gilboa	Stable/rises to 2%
For Curr. denominated falls to 1%	18.2-18.5%
Treasury Bills (annual yield)	18.2-18.5%

Arrangement yields:

IDB ord.	16.55%
Union 0.1	16.55%
Discount A	16.55%
Mizrahi r.	16.75%
Hapoalim r.	16.80%
General A	16.80%
Laumi stock	16.21%
Fin. Trade 1	15.95%

SELECTED PRICE QUOTATIONS

Name	Price	Volume	%
Commercial Banks			
(not part of "arrangement")			
Maritime 1	1050	2737	-
General non-arr.	23500	130	-
First Int'l	3635	191	-1.0
RBI	4000	3143	-
Commercial Banks			
(part of "arrangement")			
IDB	77180	202	-0.1
Union 0.1	57400	193	-0.5
Discount	89400	94	-0.3
Mizrahi	31050	415	-
Hapoalim	52400	1568	-
General A	133800	8	-0.4
Laumi 0.1	33830	2841	-
Fin. Trade	44700	-	-
Mortgage Banks			
Laumi Mort.	5620	188	-1.1
Dev. Mort.	1830	1414	-4.7
Mishkan r.	2190	265	-0.4
Tefahot r.	12889	70	-7.4
Mezav r.	5800	169	+1.6
Financial Institutions			
Agric C	no trading		
Ind. Dev. DD	no trading		
Clal Leasing 0.1	20478	225	-3.3
Insurance			
Ararat 0.1 r.	925	253	-3.1
Hasanah r.	519	18966	-1.9
Phoenix 0.1	675	1094	-4.8
Hemishmar	6480	36	+0.2
Menorah 1	2300	154	+0.4
Sohar r.	4300	212	-
Zion Hold. 1	9150	33	+1.1
Trade & Services			
Meir Ezer	4790	156	+0.8
Supersol 2	5550	510	-0.8
Delek r.	3240	2038	-1.4
Lighterage	16375	58	+10.0
Cold Storage	2140	705	+13.3
Dan Hotels	4340	351	+3.3
Yarden Hotel	3250	184	+3.2
Hilon 1	15800	36	+6.8
Team 1	1830	125	+1.7
Real Estate, Building and Agriculture			
Azoric	669	11697	-
Elion	460	8643	-
Africa Int. 0.1	38200	30	-
Dankine	4300	468	-0.2
Prop. & Bldg.	2848	2043	-1.8
Baystate 0.1	4495	78	-2.0
ILDC r.	54800	305	-0.7
Rasor r.	3625	141	+5.0
Mehadrin	7280	167	-1.3
Haderim	1110	520	-1.3
Industrials			
Dubek 1	3685	638	-0.5
Pr-Za 1	1502	1235	+0.3
Sunfront	16000	72	-
Elite	18200	328	-
Adger	945	30	+5.0
Argaman r.	14800	110	-5.1
Delek G 1	2845	1659	-0.2
Maquette 1	26881	143	+9.4
Eagle 1	12355	216	-5.0
Polgat	3820	1324	-
Schoelliers	13850	14	+2.2
Rogovin	2950	311	-
Urdan 0.1 r.	7670	409	-1.0
La. Can. Co. 1	1825	5813	-0.8
Zion Cables	2330	1717	-7.9
Packer Steel	11951	275	-
Elbit	353800	18	-0.1
Elron	289000	8	-0.9
Arit	26100	27	-0.6
Clal Electronics	1712	1272	+0.1
Spectronix 1	1958	878	-
T.A.T. 1	3101	100	+3.3
Ackerstein 1	2089	790	-0.8
Agan 5	18860	80	+0.3
Alliance	2650	294	-5.0
Decora	3350	138	+2.1
Fertilisers	5150	88	+2.0
Haifa Chem.	571	10296	+2.0
Teva r.	62500	255	-
Deek Sea r.	4806	5890	+0.1
Petrochem.	644	12337	-1.2
Neoa Chem.	3301	85	+1.6
Frutaron	no trading		
Hadere Paper	222998	120	-
Central Trade	6380	164	+0.5
Koor p.	5295000	0	-0.1
Clal Inds.	1188	6451	-1.7
Investment Companies			
IDB Dev. r	3855	5643	-
Elion	3190	1334	-0.6
Amik 1	350	29082	+14.0
Hadere Paper	1353	560	+10.0
Gashalet	7596	244	-1.8
Israel Corp. 1	no trading		
Wolfson 1 r	no trading		
Hapoalim Inv.	5470	513	-2.1
Israel Invest.	no trading		
Discount Invest.	2130	2343	-0.5
Mizrahi Invest.	14957	53	-2.6
Clal 10	795	8073	-4.1
Landeco 0.1	7300	59	-5.4
Parna 0.1	8400	121	-8.2
Oil Exploration			
Paz Oil Expl.	14500	128	+1.7
J.O.E.L.	2038	4381	+10.9

Abbreviations:
s.c. sellers only
b.c. buyers only

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Settlements to block peace

LOOKING FORWARD with bated breath to the rotation, the Likud is already putting out signals to suggest that its first priority, once Yitzhak Shamir is in the saddle, will be to resume large-scale settlement in Judea, Samaria and Gaza. The warning to the Alignment is clear enough.

Settlements, even as symbols, are the key to the future of the territories. Their Jewish population need not outnumber the Arab in order to rule out any change in their political status. So long as Shimon Peres has been at the helm the Likud has focused on trying to block a political situation that would force a serious reconsideration of the Palestinian issue. The current possibility that the Alexandria summit may be largely devoted to this precise issue is a nightmare which Mr. Shamir is working desperately to remove by all available means.

When he becomes premier Mr. Shamir's role will no longer be confined to that of a spoiler in foreign affairs, constantly hurling monkey wrenches into the wheels of regional diplomacy. For it is he who will then be driving the vehicle, and he will presumably do his utmost to keep it turning around and moving nowhere unless it is backwards. But to make sure that it does, Mr. Shamir needs to step up the settlement drive beyond the Green Line so as to provide Mr. Mubarak, and King Hussein, too, sufficient disincentive to talk about peace with Israel.

Mr. Shamir is of course well aware of the fact that under the coalition agreement only two more settlements could be set up in the territories without a new government decision requiring the Alignment's consent. But he may figure out that he has found a loophole there in the old trick of setting up new settlements in the guise of "thickening" the existing ones; and by expanding them through large-scale industrial investment, as pledged by Yitzhak Moda'i when he was still finance minister and even more recently by Ariel Sharon, the industry and trade minister.

Some of the grandiose plans for settlement now being broadcast in the name of the Likud as a whole, which pay but the barest regard to economic constraints, may in effect be meant by Mr. Shamir's party rivals to embarrass him. But it is naive to assume that Mr. Shamir is any less committed to the vision of a Greater Eretz Yisrael, secured through settlements, than are Mr. Sharon or Mr. Levy.

Let the Alignment be on its guard.

Crime and punishment

A JERUSALEM magistrate, a news story yesterday said, "found 23 ultra-Orthodox men guilty of vandalizing over 30 bus shelters in the capital."

The verdict was easily arrived at. Charges had originally been brought against a group of 27 for the same offence. Four of those pleaded innocent, and their cases are pending. The remaining 23 made a deal with the state: they admitted their guilt, and in return the prosecution asked for only a suspended sentence and a fine for each of them. The actual sentencing by Magistrates' Court President Aharon Simha is due in another two weeks.

The prosecution's explanation in court for its merciful attitude was that bus-shelter wrecking operations in Jerusalem had already come to a halt, so that the need for stiff sentences with a deterrent effect had been reduced. It is not an overwhelmingly persuasive explanation.

Over thirty bus-shelters displaying what the ultra-Orthodox had described as lewd, or licentious, or in any case offensive advertisements were partly or wholly destroyed and remain largely unrestored. Sentences meted out to religious hooligans caught in the act of bus-shelter wrecking have been mild enough. Taking the hint, Poster Media, the company responsible for the displays, has in effect given in to the wreckers, even while protesting the innocuousness of its motives.

This violence "for the sake of heaven" has vindicated itself as the right method of dealing with not only an obstreperous advertising company but with the rulers of this infidel state, Israel. For it is Israel, and not lewd pictures, that has been the underlying issue all along. As a defendant in an earlier bus-shelter wrecking trial exclaimed, "We must do away with the whole government of Israel."

This need not have been the philosophy endorsed by all the wreckers. But even the "moderates" among them could not fail to draw a lesson from the leniency shown by the courts before - and from the prosecution's argument for leniency in the latest trial.

POSTSCRIPTS

P.S. TRAFFIC police have just confirmed what New Delhi's intimidated motorists and pedestrians have known all along - truck drivers are blind.

Eye tests on lorry drivers in the Indian capital recently showed that only one in five had normal vision. Deputy Commissioner of Traffic Police Neeraj Kumar said.

Out of 100 drivers tested, 39 needed glasses, 20 were suffering from trachoma, 15 from eye infections and three had cataracts.

Buses and trucks account for 68 per cent of fatal accidents in India, which has the world's highest traffic accident rate, according to the National Road Transport Council.

SHUTTLE

(Continued from Page One) them, "by way of participation in the international forum or advance endorsement of whatever step is being contemplated."

The Prime Minister's Office yesterday carefully avoided committing Peres to the national unity government guidelines in his talks with Mubarak. The office's spokesman said that whatever Peres said or proposed at his meetings with Mubarak would not be "clarified" before these meetings took place. The spokesman did not deny that Peres intended to broach some new ideas.

The Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kimche and the ministry's legal adviser, Robbie Sabel, were due to leave today for Cairo for a further round of talks with Egyptian officials to finalize the names of the three international arbitrators in the Taba arbitration panel.

So far, Egypt has rejected 8 names and Israel 7 from the American list of some 30 candidates.

The Israeli officials are due to meet Egyptian Foreign Minister Esmat Abdel Meguid tomorrow.

Israeli sources feel confident that both the selection of the arbitrators and the mapping of the disputed border zones will be completed on time to enable the Peres-Mubarak

summit to proceed as scheduled, on September 10-11.

Egypt has made the signing of the Taba compromise, the agreed document outlining the terms of reference of the arbitration, conditional on the selection of the international arbitrators, and the summit conditional on the signing of the compromise.

Wladimir Struminski adds from Bonn:

Weizman met Kohl in Bonn yesterday and later told *The Jerusalem Post* that he had come to Bonn "upon the clear instruction of Prime Minister Peres."

He said that the meeting had lasted for an hour-and-a-half and had been "very good." One of the aims of the meeting was to brief Kohl about upcoming Israeli-Egyptian contacts, Weizman said.

A German government spokesman said that the meeting had been arranged in accordance with an agreement for mutual consultations reached between Kohl and Peres when they met in Germany in January.

Weizman, who continues to Italy on a similar mission, said his trip was a part of Israel's intention of keeping the countries of the European Community informed of local developments.

Swat the Shabbat flea-market

Yosef Goell

IT IS a point worth recalling: even at the worst periods of confrontation between secular and Orthodox Israelis over the many forms of real and attempted religious coercion, there was always a broad consensus around the principle of Shabbat and the major holidays as weekly and seasonal days of rest from work. Even the most left-wing, dati-disdaining Trotskyite would agree that the idea of a weekly day of rest was the greatest social invention of the Jewish people, and should not be discarded merely because it was associated with the hated rabbinate.

Shabbat belongs not to the rabbinate but to the Jewish people. The rabbinate may have decided that its version of Shabbat revolves exclusively around the communal worship of God. The majority of the Jews in Israel have decided that their way of resting from their weekly labours will be on the beaches and picnic grounds, on the football pitches, and driving to visit family and friends throughout Israel. In recent years, more and more Israelis have added attendance at a variety of cultural and entertainment activities to the ways in which they spend their day of rest, and no amount of rabbinical fulminations or *haredi* demonstrations have succeeded in stopping them.

There are other places of work that operate on Shabbat. Hospitals, the armed forces, the police, fire-

fighters and Magen David Adom operate with rabbinical dispensation based on the principle of *pikuah nefesh*, the priority given to life-saving activities over that of Shabbat. The Israel Electric Corporation, for its part, operates on Shabbat thanks to the rabbinic hypocritical turning of a blind eye to the fact that the minister for religious affairs has always been outvoted two to one in the special cabinet committee which must approve exceptions to the rule of no work on the Shabbat. (In all likelihood he heaves a silent sigh of relief that he has been outvoted in his opposition to the generating of power on the Sabbath by a power company owned and operated by the Jewish state.)

Jewish farmers on kibbutzim and moshavim, including observant ones, have always performed essential farm chores on Shabbat, for that is the nature of farming. No one has ever paid any attention to the clauses in Jewish National Fund land leases forbidding that land to be worked on Shabbat. In the country's 300 kibbutzim there has always been tension between those who have wanted to use the Shabbat for communal, spiritual, recreational and educational activities and those who have wanted to operate the kibbutz economy on a seven day a week basis. One can, however, always tell on a kibbutz that it is Shabbat, just as one can in most of Israel, though obviously it is a very different Shabbat from the one observed in Jerusalem's Mea She'arim or Bnei Brak. Just because the confrontation

with the rabbinical establishment over religious coercion has recently heated up, however, should not serve as a justification for throwing out the principle of Shabbat as a day of rest from work and of liberation from non-essential economic activity. It would be a mistake for the enlightened among us who are mounting the barricades against religious coercion to choose the world's first kibbutz flea-market, Nir Eliahu's Shabbat *pishpeshuk*, as a worthy cause. It is not, and it should be killed off before the example is copied elsewhere and proliferates throughout the land.

WHAT a kibbutz does inside its own home on Shabbat is its own business. What it does to attract thousands and perhaps tens of thousands of customers on Shabbat to rented stalls on public land it leases is the public's business, and certainly also that of the kibbutz movement.

The public at large, and especially the Zionist secular public, should be vitally interested in not exempting the field of commerce from the principle of Shabbat as a day of no work. Commerce is an essential activity in all economies, and especially in modern ones. But breaking down the barriers by turning commerce into a high-priority activity for the majority of the population is the worst thing that could happen to our crisis-ridden economy. Our basic problem, which our successful anti-inflationary policy of the last year has not even touched, is that we have turned willy-nilly into a nation of

consumers as opposed to producers. Turning ourselves again into a nation of traders, of frantic buyers and sellers who know no boundaries, would constitute a return to our Diaspora nature, when we have barely begun to rid ourselves of it under our newly won independence.

That the Christian Sabbath has become a major day of mall shopping in the U.S. is a mark of decadence, one we should shun rather than seek to emulate. It is certainly a stage of decadence that an economically dependent Israel can ill afford to copy.

The kibbutz movement, since its inception, has viewed itself, and has been viewed by others, as being in the vanguard of the Zionist revolution that sought to forge a new Jewish personality and society, as opposed to the ones we were forced to develop in the long years of *galut* life. It is natural that this revolutionary nature should confront each generation of kibbutzniks anew, and that the issue be thrashed out again and again. It is in the interest of the kibbutz movement that it support those internal forces who are agnostic at attempts to undermine its founding ethos. And it is in the interest of those outside the kibbutz, who have always viewed it as an aristocracy in the service of the nation, and as the most glorious creation of the Zionist revolution, to support those in the kibbutz movement who are opposed to this latest aberration.

Spokesmen for Kibbutz Nir Eliahu have blamed the Likud gov-

ernments for policies which have made it impossible to make an honest living from farming and industry. This is a cop-out. Certainly the economic irresponsibility of the Eretz to Aridor regimes has been a catastrophe for all of Israel. But Nir Eliahu's problems, like those of most of the kibbutzim, stem primarily from another breakdown in kibbutz principles: supposedly smart kibbutz wheeler-dealers played the grey money market game and landed the kibbutzim in scores, if not hundreds, of millions of dollars of debt.

BESIDES, it is a dangerous argument. If "making a living" excuses everything, then prostitution, drug pushing and loan sharking are guaranteed to do that even better than flea marketing. There is also good reason to believe that if the kibbutz movement will abet the retail revolution whose guiding principle is money above all else, they will find that their children will be even more attracted than some of them are today to the money-pots overseas.

There are media commentators who last week ridiculed the entire matter as a provincial temper in a teatop compared with the forthcoming (if it does forthcome) Peres-Mubarak summit. The truth is the opposite: the change in values presaged by the Nir Eliahu *pishpeshuk*, if it is not reversed, is of much greater moment.

The writer is a member of the editorial staff of *The Jerusalem Post*.

Hold those sanctions

Eric Lee

THERE IS good reason to believe that Israel is about to come under heavy pressure to announce sanctions against South Africa. Israel should resist that pressure for as long as it can.

Advocates of sanctions argue that Prime Minister Peres's visit to Cameroon has made it clear that if Israel wishes to renew relations with black Africa, it will have to agree to sanctions against South Africa. We are being tempted by an entire continent. All we have to do is join all the other civilized countries in the world (except for the U.S. and Britain) and isolate the white racist regime in Pretoria. Our relations with that regime are the only obstacle - or the major one - to new diplomatic victories for Israel on the African continent.

Of course, no one mentions that Israeli-South African ties had nothing to do with African states' severing ties with Israel. Nor does it serve anyone's interests to remember that some of the countries most closely tied with the South African economy - countries which, unlike Israel, are dependent upon it - are black African states.

A second source of pressure on Israel is bound to come from its

friends in the West. Pro-sanction people will say that close Israeli ties to the Pretoria regime at a time when the whole civilized world, from Moscow to New Delhi, is backing away from the government is an embarrassment. It makes Israel look bad. It makes Zionism look like a form of racism. (There is something familiar about this argument.)

Finally, a potential source of pressure will be the USSR. Even if the Soviets say nothing explicitly, advocates will stress, Israel's joining in the worldwide sanctions movement would clearly be an expression of our desire to rejoin the community of nations, and abandon our "aggressive path of imperialist aggrandizement and racism."

There will be no pressure from within Israel, of course, for the South African issue has been ignored, as is every moral issue that comes up in the world outside of a 50 mile radius of our little country. Brave attempts by organizations like "Israelis Against Apartheid" to alert people in this country against the horrors of the apartheid regime have met little success. If Israel eventually does adopt sanctions, it will not be as a result of a grassroots protest movement.

BUT adopting sanctions would be a dangerous course to follow. It would not make black Africa fall in love

with us again, nor would the Soviets apologize for past mistakes, nor would it persuade the community of nations that Zionism really isn't a form of racism - just as Israel's picking up some Vietnamese boat people, or rescuing Ethiopian Jews did nothing to convince our enemies that we were really good guys after all.

There are three reasons why sanctions would be a bad course for Israel to follow.

First, they would not bring down the apartheid regime. On the contrary, they would strengthen it. Worse, they would have the effect - as they already are - of strengthening the most racist and reactionary elements among South African whites. If President Botha's regime falls, it will not be replaced by Nelson Mandela but rather by Afrikaner racists who will make Botha look like a liberal.

South Africa can withstand sanctions for a variety of reasons. It has commodities which the world cannot do without, including gold, diamonds, and uranium. Somehow, someone is going to make a lot of money from sanctions. South Africa also boasts that it has an incredibly long coastline - meaning that there is not going to be any effective naval blockade. Finally, we have the evidence of history. After 25 years,

have American sanctions brought down the Castro regime?

The effect of foreign investment on South Africa in recent years has been largely positive. The foreign companies which agreed to implement the Sullivan Code were in the vanguard of desegregation. To remove that investment, that Western capitalist influence, is to stifle one of the forces undermining apartheid. The notion that Western capitalist firms play a revolutionary role in underdeveloped countries is not a right-wing myth - it is fundamental to the thinking of Karl Marx, who was an enthusiastic supporter of British Imperialism.

The second danger of sanctions is that they will primarily hurt black people, in South Africa and in neighbouring states. Estimates of black unemployment following sanctions vary, but even supporters acknowledge that a price will be paid in the form of greater poverty and possibly starvation by millions of southern African blacks. When Bishop Tutu tells the world that it is a price those millions are willing to pay, one has to ask: Who elected Tutu spokesman for all South African blacks? Chief Buthelezi, leader of six million Zulus who are no less black, and whose personal opposition to apartheid goes back to his days as ANC youth leader, serving with Nelson Mandela, is an adamant opponent of sanctions. Buthelezi favors the unpopular solution of peaceful change.

Finally, the global movement for sanctions against South Africa may,

be a prelude to similar campaigns against other "racist and unpopular regimes" such as the "colonialist Zionist entity in Palestine." A few years ago in New York, I was approached by a Communist Party member who wanted me to sign a petition to kick South Africa out of the United Nations. I suggested that someday he'd want Israel kicked out too. "Don't be ridiculous, Israel and South Africa - they're not the same thing," he told me. That was before the infamous "Zionism equals racism" resolution. That was before the annual tradition began of General Assembly resolutions suggesting that the criminal Zionist entity in Palestine be requested to leave.

The pressure on the Israeli government is going to come from Africa, from Europe, from the U.S. and maybe even from the Soviets. If Israel can afford to do so - after all, we are not exactly a superpower - we should resist. Not because we make so much money from our trade with Pretoria, nor because we so desperately need an ally not far from Antarctica (for strategic reasons), but for moral reasons.

Opponents of sanctions should say openly and clearly that people who are really concerned with overthrowing apartheid, with transforming South Africa into a non-racial democratic state, have better ways than sanctions to reach their goals.

The writer is a member of Kibbutz Ein Dor and edits the democratic socialist quarterly *The New International Review*.

READERS' LETTERS

CONSERVATIVE DOUBTS

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, - I have been a member of Conservative synagogues in the U.S. and Israel for many years; whenever I hear rabbis, board members, lay leaders or others in the Conservative synagogue talking against the "Orthodox," I find it painful to listen to their anger and often wonder about their motivations and their lumping together modern, Young Israel, Orthodox immigrants with Neturei Karta denominations.

My recent negative experiences at a prominent Conservative synagogue in Jerusalem have made me agonize more seriously about this issue, especially after I attended a lecture there this week, advertised in *The Jerusalem Post* under the title, "The political situation today." The speaker, identified as the editor of a press service in Israel, delivered a fierce tirade against "the Orthodox" and clearly revealed ignorance of Jewish texts and laws, as knowledgeable members of the upset, mixed audience later pointed out to him.

I cannot help but wonder whether persons like this speaker, in positions of power, who may be living with unresolved fears and agonies, personal prejudices or private motives, may not be causing more harm than good by their "leadership" in our community. They alienate Jews and at the same time, blame others for not being amenable to building "bridges."

MARTHA SAUL
 Jerusalem and Los Angeles.

GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, - I thoroughly enjoyed Steve Plaut's article of August 25. "It's really not their business." Government interference in our everyday lives, from mortgages to absurd taxes, is quite possibly the number one cause of low aliyah from North America.

On a recent visit back to the United States, many of my friends, who would even consider aliyah, have heard too many horror stories of government over-regulation and intervention into our everyday lives. It is very difficult to convince a person who lives in a society where he can finance 80 per cent of his house, to pay his life savings for a small apartment in cash.

ALAN FREISHTAT
 Jerusalem.

ISRAELI-SOVIET ENCOUNTERS

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, - I fully agree with the general tenor of Abba Eban's article of August 29 about the Israeli-Soviet meeting in Helsinki, though it would have been better if Eban could have brought himself to leave out the sarcastic remarks about Moshe Dayan and Yehuda Horan.

That is, I agree with the general tenor of the article - as far as it goes. Unfortunately, it does not go very far - since the two really interesting and important questions are not addressed at all. These questions are:

First: What was achieved for Israel and the Jewish people in all those Israeli-Soviet encounters which Eban enumerates?

Answer: Very little, or almost nothing, or nothing.

Second: Why were the results so negative? Was it all *force majeure*, the fault of the Russians? Most of it - no doubt. But all of it? That is by no means certain. Did our side ever attempt to advance beyond an exchange of views towards some kind of negotiation aimed at an ever so modest degree of rapprochement? The minutes of these conversations have of course not been made public. Nevertheless there are many indications which lead one to assume with regret that, on the whole, our side manifested a pragmatically sterile approach.

ARYE LEVAVI
 Jerusalem.

BLACK HEBREWS

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, - I have just finished reading Samuel Speiser's letter of August 20 concerning the Black Hebrews. I was appalled to read that Mr. Speiser thinks they are harmless. A good many of them are former criminals from the U.S. and many were expelled from Liberia in 1969 because they were recognized as a trouble-making sect.

Of course, I understand why Mr. Speiser wants to see them live in Israel. He lives in Philadelphia. I live in Israel, so I would like to see them live in Philadelphia with him.

ERIC BRODIE
 Jerusalem (formerly Philadelphia).

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SLOW DRIVERS

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, - Contrary to what your road safety experts have stated on a couple of occasions, higher driving speeds do not cause more accidents. However, the accidents are more serious.

In high speed driving, it is the slow driver who "causes" the accident, as other drivers have to slow down and overtake. Changing lanes is one of the most dangerous maneuvers.

The actual speed limit is not to blame, provided that everybody drives at the same speed. Slow-moving vehicles should be kept to the inside lane.

Driving slowly is against the law in Israel - obstructing the flow of traffic.

G. SIMMONS
 Herzliya.

IMMORAL DECISION

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir, - We recently returned from a delightful and inspiring three week vacation in Israel.

However, we, like most Jewish Americans, are distressed about the political events, in particular, the decision of Interior Minister Peretz, against the advice of both chief rabbis, to require that converts to Judaism in Israel be so identified on their identity cards.

This act is obnoxious and odious to every person, especially a Jew, who has a drop of sensitivity. It is totally without reason and its result would be only mischief and pain. It smacks of the very worst abuse to which we Jews have been subjected by the non-Jewish world. It gives substance to the lies that the enemies

of Zionism and Judaism have been propagating and it makes the position of Israel on other issues difficult for American Jews to defend.

We consider this proposal by Mr. Peretz so heinous that beginning immediately, and until this proposal is dropped, we will no longer contribute financially to any Israeli or Zionist charitable organizations. We will let our membership in these organizations lapse and we will not renew them. We will cash in our Israel bonds if that becomes necessary. We will also join in public protests and letter writing campaigns to protest this proposal.

This proposal by Mr. Peretz is un-Jewish and immoral.

JUDY AND LEON FAITEK
 San Diego, California.

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Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi, right, chats with Iranian President Ali Khamenei, left, at the non-aligned summit in Harare yesterday. Khamenei blasted the non-aligned nations for not doing enough to bring about peace in the Gulf war. The TV transmission of his long-winded speech was terminated abruptly after he had made a vituperative attack on Iraq. Story on Page 3.

(Reuters telephoto)

HU head quits because of budget crisis

Students threaten boycott over cash demand

By BERNARD JOSEPHS and LEA LEVAVI
Jerusalem Post Reporters

The country's universities were in turmoil last night with students threatening a boycott, the president of the Hebrew University quiting and higher education chiefs warning that they may bar new students unless the government injects millions of dollars into the institutions' budgets.

The trouble, which has been brewing since the government decided to axe higher education spending by \$10 million, exploded after university heads decided late Monday night to demand that students pay a deposit of NIS 1,500, to be returned only at the end of their studies.

The emergency committee of university presidents said "that the money would help keep their institutions going during the cash crisis."

The National Union of Students (NUS) said it would meet today to decide whether to boycott the start

of the academic year in November.

NUS leaders were incensed by the plan to make students pay the deposit in addition to current tuition fees of over NIS 2,000.

"The universities are taking students hostage and acting as if we were the enemy," Shmuel Ben-Naftali, the union's comptroller, told *The Jerusalem Post*. "It may be the line of least resistance, but we want to call on the universities to fight with us instead of against us. For instance, they could strike the universities immediately. We can't strike until school starts."

The student leaders are also planning a demonstration at the Knesset to try to rally MKs' support during this afternoon's special session on the kibbutz film market.

One MK who openly sympathized with them yesterday was Education Minister Navon.

The minister, who has condemned the cut in university spending as a "blow to the nation," said: "We have fought to keep down the cost of tuition at least to its present level."

"We have fought with the Treasury and with the universities over this. Despite their financial crisis, the universities should not shift the burden onto the students' shoulders."

Economics Minister Ya'acobi also came out strongly against the students' deposit and the slashing of the universities' budgets.

In a meeting with Prime Minister Peres, he said that increasing the financial burden on students would prevent those from poorer backgrounds from studying.



Professor Don Patinkin

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

State takes 58% of every shekel

By AVI TEMKIN

The tax burden in Israel has reached an all time record in the last few months, according to Bank of Israel figures. For every shekel worth of goods and services produced, 58 agorot are eventually paid to the government in taxes the bank found. "This is the country's all time record, and probably a world one as well," one central bank official said yesterday.

Figures published yesterday by the Treasury showed that since the beginning of the tax year the government had collected NIS 6.8 billion in taxes, an increase of 5.4 per cent over the same period last year. In August alone, the Treasury collected NIS 1.4b. from taxes.

Bank officials said the extraordinarily high tax burden, amounting to 58 per cent of the gross national product was leaving its imprint on the economy in sluggish growth and high unemployment.

The central bank, sources noted, had calculated that only because thousands of people had given up hope of finding a job had the unemployment rate not gone as high as 9 per cent. The rate of unemployment is calculated on the number of jobless actively looking for work. The latest Central Bureau of Statistics figures show it reached 7.8 per cent in the second quarter of the year.

Although Prime Minister Peres is meeting with Finance Minister Moshe Nissim and the Treasury heads today to discuss the future of the economic plan and ways of encouraging economic growth, central bank officials contend that this is impossible with such a high tax burden.

Hussein cool to Murphy overture on summit

By BENNY MORRIS, YEHUDA LITANI and WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondents

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy yesterday met with Jordan's King Hussein in Amman and with Prime Minister Peres in Jerusalem, in a last-ditch effort to involve Jordan in the impending summit meeting in Egypt between Peres and President Hosni Mubarak.

But the indications from Jordan yesterday were that Murphy had failed to budge Hussein. Sources in Amman were quoted as saying that Jordan continues to "adhere to its unchanged policy, which calls for an international conference" on a Middle East peace.

The implication of this statement was that Jordan would not send officials to attend or "observe" the Peres-Mubarak summit - nor would it sign or endorse from afar a joint declaration, to be issued at the end of the summit, setting out agreed principles for progress in the peace process.

It was unclear last night whether Peres, for his part, had offered Murphy anything that went beyond his

off-stated readiness to hold talks with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation comprising "authentic" Palestinian representatives within the context of some form of "international accompaniment" or "forum."

A breakthrough on this thorny issue at this time, U.S. and Israeli officials said, would presumably be binding on the national unity government under Yitzhak Shamir after he becomes prime minister next month.

Shamir yesterday again obliquely served notice that he and the Likud would not agree to Peres's straying beyond the confines of the national

unity government guidelines. He stressed that the Peres-Mubarak summit must focus on bilateral relations and normalization.

Shamir, speaking on Israel Radio, said that the two men should speak as a "second priority." He avoided mention of the Palestinians.

The assessment in Jerusalem was that if Murphy achieves some Israeli and/or Jordanian concessions, this would pave the way for participation in the summit by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, something Peres reportedly has sought for weeks. Peres feels that greater American involvement in the Mid-

dle East peace effort would increase the chances of achieving progress towards multilateral negotiations.

But so far, indications are that American and Egyptian pressure on Hussein and on the PLO have failed to elicit any concessions that would facilitate a Shultz visit to the region.

U.S. officials said yesterday that Shultz had not yet decided whether to travel to the Middle East in the coming days, pending a recommendation from Murphy.

One reliable U.S. source predicted that Shultz would decide against the visit. "He's not going to allow himself to be drummed into going by newspaper reports," the source said. But other officials insisted that the final decision could still go either way. Weighing heavily on Shultz's mind, U.S. officials said, was Peres's strong encouragement for the trip.

The PLO, meanwhile, has offered no hint, at least publicly, that it is in any way more amenable now than it was six months ago to accepting UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 (the main American condition for PLO participation in the peace process). Jordan has given no indication that it is willing to join the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Eban in UK, woos Thatcher

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Abba Eban, chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, on Monday briefed British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on Prime Minister Peres's latest peace moves and hopes, and on the impending Peres-Mubarak summit.

Eban, in London to attend a memorial for the late Jewish philanthropist Michael Sacher, informed Thatcher - at Peres's suggestion - of his arrival and was invited by the premier to 10 Downing Street for a 50-minute meeting.

Eban told *The Jerusalem Post* that "roping Hussein" into the Middle East peace process was "a major preoccupation" of Thatcher's, and that Thatcher has "some kind of influence with Hussein and a greater rapport (with him) than the Americans." Hussein is due in London today for an extended stay.

Five hundred troops on guard as ministers meet for first time this year

Lebanon cabinet calls for end to civil war

BEIRUT (Reuters). - Lebanon's Christian and Moslem ministers yesterday agreed to call a "prompt, comprehensive and stable ceasefire" in a bid to end the civil war that has claimed more than 100,000 lives.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami said his 10-man cabinet also agreed to write a new national covenant in yesterday's cabinet meeting.

"It was decided to announce a general, open truce," Karami told more than a hundred clamouring reporters after emerging from a three-hour meeting of the rival ministers at a closed-down race track on Beirut's "Green-Line" battlefield.

"We also decided to set up a national charter based on safeguarding Lebanon's unity, stressing its

Arab identity, reforming its political system, setting up a national army and liberating the south," Karami said.

Karami, and other Shiite, Sunni and Druse cabinet leaders were recently in Damascus to receive Syrian clearance for the new initiative.

The rival ministers, meeting for the first time in 10 months, arrived at the tree-encircled race track along two dirt roads, one from Christian East Beirut and the other from the Moslem West.

More than 500 heavily-armed troops and security men cordoned off the area. Sharpshooters took positions on roof-tops of surrounding buildings.

Karami said another cabinet session was scheduled at the same site

Friday to discuss the "guidelines of the new covenant and ways to enable the government to take back control of all public utilities and seaports from various militias."

Telecommunications Minister Joseph Hashem, a Christian, said he and Moslem Education Minister Salim Hoss were assigned by the cabinet to draft the new covenant.

The guns fell silent around the deserted racetrack even before the cabinet session was called to order. Militia snipers held their fire as cabinet ministers drove up separately in bullet-proof sedans to the battle-scarred administrative headquarters of the hippodrome.

Shi'ite Moslem Amal militia leader and Justice Minister Nabih Berri has voiced doubts about the success of yesterday's talks.

He said he was ready only to discuss the Syrian-mediated peace plan which granted Moslems more say in the political system favouring Christians.

Meanwhile, sources close to Hashem said that differences emerged at the talks over the Syrian role in Lebanon and that Christian Finance Minister Camille Chamoun had reservations over calls for privileged ties with Damascus.

Christians had voiced objections to a key clause in last December's Syrian-mediated peace pact which would have established close ties with Damascus.

Micro-chip problem upsets Lavi schedule

By HIRSH GOODMAN

Post Defence Correspondent
The Lavi fighter programme has suffered a major setback and the first prototype, which had been scheduled to fly in the last week of this month, will probably not get into the air before mid-November.

The delay, expected to cost tens of millions of dollars in excess labour and production expenses, is being caused by the California-based Lear-Siegler company, contractor for the fighter's flight control system.

Lear-Siegler is already two weeks behind schedule in supplying the last, and most crucial, phase of the system, and sources told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that they did not realistically expect delivery before mid-October.

The company has reportedly had problems integrating a micro-chip, specially developed for the Lavi, into the aerial segment of the flight control system.

This delay is the third by Lear-Siegler with whom the Israel Aircraft Industries, the Lavi's prime contractor, has a \$20-\$25 million research-and-development contract for the plane's specially designed, three-phased, flight control system.

Despite earlier delays by the company, the ground-based systems are already in place. But, *The Post* was told, the Lavi cannot take off without the aerial component supposed to have been delivered on August 15. The R and D contract included the supply of the systems to all Lavi prototypes, with a separate production contract pending once the Lavi goes on line.

The delay in the programme coincides with an intensive Pentagon effort to cancel the programme. According to Defence Ministry sources, the delay will "give the Pentagon the ammunition it has been looking for to prove that the Lavi is going to be much more expensive than we projected."

A joint Israel-American team is conducting a four-month study of the programme with a view to finding possible alternatives that would also take into account wider Israeli economic and military needs.

Work on other aspects of the fighter's development are reported to be on schedule. Defence Minister Rabin remains committed to the Lavi, and reportedly thinks the current delay will not be a major impediment.

Poliburo member to probe Black Sea collision

400 dead or missing from Soviet liner

MOSCOW. - Nearly 400 people are dead or missing after the sinking of the Soviet passenger liner *Admiral Nakhimov*, which went down in the Black Sea on Sunday evening after being struck by another vessel, officials said yesterday.

Deputy Merchant Marine Minister Leonid Nedyak said rescuers plucked 836 people to safety after the liner was split apart by a cargo vessel which rammed into its starboard side.

He said 29 of the survivors were hospitalized, but did not give their conditions. Nedyak was pessimistic that many of the missing could still be alive.

He said the liner was rammed amidships in its starboard side by the Soviet freighter *Pyotr Vasyev*. The collision happened about nine miles from the port of Novorossiysk while the liner was en route to the popular resort town of Sochi.

He said officials estimate the passenger liner sank within 15 minutes,

and now lies at a depth of 47 metres.

"It sank quickly due to a very unfortunate blow to it by the freighter," Nedyak said. "The blow came into the partition between the engine room and the boiler room and, practically speaking, it ripped the ship open."

"From the moment of the blow until the moment of the sinking of the ship, it was not possible to launch into water any of the rescue boats."

Nedyak said it was too soon to assign blame for the collision. He said there was no fog or any other unusual weather at the time. About 50 vessels are continuing the search and rescue, along with helicopters and other aircraft.

"I hope and all of us hope that out of the 319 missing persons there may be some survivors," Nedyak said. "Weather in the area is normal... it gives grounds for hope."

But he added: "I believe that most of these passengers are still aboard the ship. Until the divers do their

work it will be difficult to confirm this supposition."

The 888 passengers were all Soviet tourists, mostly from the Ukraine and Baltic republics, he said. There were no foreigners aboard, as far as could be determined. About 270 of the 346-member crew were among the survivors.

A commission headed by Geidar Aliev, a member of the ruling Politburo, is investigating the accident.

Lloyd's Registry of ships says the *Admiral Nakhimov* is 175 metres long, was built in Germany in 1925 as a steam-powered vessel and later was refitted. The ship was originally named the *Berlin*. It was taken and renamed by the Soviets after World War II.

"A Western naval attaché said the vessel sank once before, in 1945 and was rebuilt."

Admiral Pavel Nakhimov was a defender of Sevastopol during the Crimean war of 1854-55. (AP, Reuters)

Israel wants U.S. to cut interest rates

By AVI TEMKIN

Post Economic Reporter
Israel is to ask the Reagan administration to reduce interest rates on its long-term debts to the U.S. This could save the country about \$200 million a year, senior Treasury sources said yesterday.

Prime Minister Peres and Finance Minister Moshe Nissim are to make the request on their forthcoming visits to Washington, the sources said.

The government hopes that the average 10 per cent interest on Israel's \$10 billion long-term debt will be cut to 8 per cent, according to the sources.

Treasury Director-General Emmanuel Sharon told reporters that some loans from the U.S. carry 12 per cent interest and that Israel would prefer to repay these ahead of time because of the high rates. But, he said, this might be difficult since the U.S. had covered the loans with bonds that also carry 12 per cent interest.

Sharon said the government would continue repaying short-term debts at high interest rates which burden the economy heavily.

He also said he doubted that Israel needed foreign currency reserves as large as \$3 billion. Other countries, he pointed out, did not hold such

large reserves.

Sharon added that it was too early to tell how much economic aid Israel would receive from the U.S. next year. He said the question-mark stemmed from the Gramm-Rudman budget reduction amendment and its status following the recent U.S. Supreme Court ruling that it was unconstitutional. Despite the ruling, a cut in aid might take place, he said. The aid due is \$1.2 billion. Sharon said Israel would prefer to receive it in one sum, and said these questions would be discussed in economic talks that Israeli representatives were to have with U.S. officials at the end of the year.

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	29.08	30.08	31.08	1.09	2.09
AMSTERDAM	12-14	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21
BRUSSELS	12-14	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21
CHICAGO	12-14	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21
COPENHAGEN	12-14	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21
FRANKFURT	12-14	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21
GENEVA	12-14	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21
LONDON	12-14	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21
MADRID	12-14	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21
MILAN	12-14	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21
MONTREAL	12-14	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21
NEW YORK	12-14	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21
OSLO	12-14	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21
PARIS	12-14	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21
SAO PAULO	12-14	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21
STOCKHOLM	12-14	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21
TORONTO	12-14	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21
ZURICH	12-14	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21

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THE WEATHER

	Yesterday's	Today's	Max	Min
Jerusalem	45	17-28	27	17
Golan	45	20-30	29	20
Nahariya	45	20-30	30	20
Safed	45	14-29	28	14
Haifa Port	45	22-36	35	22
Tiberias	45	22-36	35	22
Nazareth	45	22-36	35	22
Afula	45	22-36	35	22
Shomron	45	22-36	35	22
Tel Aviv	45	22-36	35	22
B-C Airport	45	22-36	35	22
Jericho	45	22-36	35	22
Gaza	45	22-36	35	22
Beersheba	45	22-36	35	22
Eilat	45	22-36	35	22

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hillel is to receive the annual Yitzhak Sadeh Prize for military literature for his book, *An Eastern Wind* at the Jerusalem Theatre this evening in the presence of President Herzog and Prime Minister Peres.

Dr. Yuri Shtern, spokesman of the Soviet Jewish Education and Information Centre, will speak on current immigration at today's meeting of the Jerusalem Rotary Club at the YMCA at 1 p.m.

Nofim project head is remanded

PETAH TIKVA (Jm). — Former Nofim project head Daniel Weinman was yesterday remanded for 48 hours and his passport confiscated. Petah Tikva Magistrate's Court judge said that the police investigation into the case was expected to be completed by then.

The West Bank Nofim project, she said, apparently had not been set up with fraudulent intent, although there appeared to be evidence of criminal offences in the treatment of some of the prospective home buyers.

(Continued from Page One)

He asked Peres to reconsider the \$10 million cut and warned that its imposition would damage the development of the country.

Professor Moshe Many, president of Tel Aviv University and chairman of the university presidents' emergency committee, said that merely restoring the \$10 million cut would not be enough. Because of cuts dating back to 1973, the universities needed an extra \$50m., he said.

The committee on Monday night decided to send letters to the 14,000 students accepted by universities for first year studies starting in November, warning them that because of the cash shortage their places were no longer guaranteed.

"If the government doesn't move and the situation remains as it is,

HOME NEWS

Terror threat remains, despite lull

By JOEL GREENBERG

OC Central Command Ehud Barak said yesterday there had been a significant drop in attacks against Israeli targets in the territories since the beginning of the year. But he warned that the situation was unstable because terror cells were still operating in the region.

He was speaking while accompanying Deputy Premier Minister David Levy on a tour of the Jordan Rift area.

Barak said that since January there had been a 50 per cent drop in

disturbances in the territories and an identical decline in shooting incidents, as compared with the same period last year. He said that two Jews had been killed in terrorist attacks as compared with seven during the same period last year. During this period, there had been an overall decline of 35 per cent in such attacks.

The calm could be partially attributed to the closing of PLO offices in Amman by King Hussein, he said.

But, he warned, four terror cells were still active in the West Bank: a

cell in Nablus which had murdered former mayor Zafar al-Masri and attacked border police; another in Tulkarm, responsible for an attack on a local resident considered a collaborator with Israel; the cell responsible for the July grenade attack on schoolchildren in Jericho; and one in the area of Mevo Dotan in the northern West Bank.

In response to a question on recent security measures including the closure of two East Jerusalem papers, Barak said security forces would continue to act against politically

subversive elements.

He added that the IDF had no objection to Gush Etzion settlers praying at the ancient synagogue in Jericho, provided their numbers were proportionate to the size of the structure.

During the tour, Levy was briefed by military officers in the region, visited the Adam bridge and agricultural projects along the Jordan river, and met with representatives of the Jordan Valley Local Council at the settlement of Yafit.

Council members told Levy at Yafit that 10 per cent of the area's population had moved away during the past few months. At Yafit alone, five families — or nearly a quarter of the settlement's population — had left.

Levy said the figures were "scandalous." Settlers had been unjustly treated by official bodies such as the Jewish Agency and the Finance Ministry, he said, criticizing both bodies' failure to implement government decisions to develop the area. (Picture p.4)

After court hearing:

Flea market will open Saturday

Jerusalem Post Reporters

TEL AVIV. — The Sabbath flea market at Kibbutz Nir Eliyahu will be open this Saturday after the state's efforts to close it failed yesterday.

Meanwhile, an urgent motion for the agenda protesting against the market — known in Hebrew as the *pishpeshuk* — will be put to a special Knesset session today.

Petah Tikva Magistrate's Court judge Shelly Timan yesterday ruled that although the market could open this Saturday, it would be closed thereafter unless the kibbutz wins an appeal at a hearing set for next Tuesday.

Attorney Avraham Poraz, appearing for the state, told the

court that the kibbutz had violated the law by opening the market on land designated for agricultural use. He also argued that it had violated the law in fencing the area and building the stalls.

No kibbutz representatives attended the hearing.

Poraz said that a permit to hold the market, given to the kibbutz by the local regional council, was invalid.

The Knesset convenes today, in the middle of the summer recess, at the request of 20 Knesset members, headed by Alignment MK Rabbi Menahem Hacohen, who will propose an urgent motion for the agenda to protest against the *pishpeshuk*.

The required 20 signatures have

also been collected for presentation of urgent motions on the nursing crisis, tax reduction proposals for the Negev towns of Yeroham and Mitzpe Ramon, and the economic plight of moshavim.

Residents of Mitzpe Ramon plan to demonstrate outside the Knesset today while their concerns are discussed inside.

Mitzpe Ramon's local authority head, Shmuel Cohen, said that residents had been abandoning the town because their hopes for assistance were being frustrated.

The government will use the opportunity of today's session to present legislation on amendments to the penal code, the banking law and the income tax law.

HUSSEIN

(Continued from Page One)

peace process without full PLO endorsement or participation.

Observers in Jerusalem speculated that the recent visit to Damascus and Amman of Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Yuri Vorontsov had reinforced Hussein's resolve to enter negotiations only within the framework of an international conference attended by both the Soviet Union and the PLO.

Egypt has been pressing for a Jordanian-PLO rapprochement, possibly involving the reopening of several PLO offices in Amman. But Jordan has given no indication that it intends to accede to this request.

In view of Jordan's stand, observers in Jerusalem believe that a joint Peres-Mubarak statement at the end of the summit — expected to be held next week — will stray little from the main lines of Peres's major peace speech at the UN last year. It will leave Shamir, after his assumption of the premiership next month, with no compelling diplomatic "legacy," committing Israel to talks under conditions that he would find unacceptable.

After a Monday midnight meeting with Peres, Murphy yesterday morning flew to Amman, where he met Prime Minister Zaid Rifa'i and acting Foreign Minister Zoukan Hindawi, before meeting Hussein. Hussein was due last night to fly to Europe for a medical check-up or treatment and for political discus-

sions in London and Bonn.

There was speculation in Jerusalem that Minister-without-Portfolio Ezer Weizman, who held talks in Bonn on Monday with Chancellor Helmut Kohl and is today due to meet Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi in Rome, will meet secretly with Hussein somewhere in Europe.

The sources suggested that Weizman was asking the Europeans to finance Hussein's plans for development projects in the West Bank.

Meanwhile, Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kinche and the ministry's legal adviser, Robbie Sabel, flew to Cairo last night to discuss various normalization issues, including compensation for the families of the victims of last October's Ras Burka massacre, and the selection of the three international arbitrators for the Taba border dispute. The selection of the arbitrators, and the completion of the demarcation and mapping of the disputed border areas, are the conditions for the holding of the Peres-Mubarak summit, scheduled tentatively for September 10-11 in Alexandria or Ismailia. Murphy, too, is attempting to nail down the final details of the Taba arbitration agreement.

Peres is due in Washington on September 15 for talks at the White House with President Reagan. From Washington, Peres is scheduled to fly to Canada for two days of talks in Ottawa and Montreal.

'Guarded optimism' on nurses dispute

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Treasury and the Health Ministry yesterday reached an "understanding" on what to offer representatives of the hospital nurses in negotiations this morning, creating some "guarded optimism" in the government that a strike may be averted.

Health Minister Mordechai Gur and Finance Minister Moshe Nissim met at the Treasury yesterday, but refused to disclose any details of their talks to the press before speaking with the nurses.

The 11,000 hospital nurses have been threatening to abandon the country's hospitals as early as this week because of what they claim are low wages, a shortage of job slots and poor working conditions.

Gur, who took an evenhanded stand on the nurses when they threatened to strike last winter and when they carried out the threat two months ago, has now said that he is "very supportive." Whereas the Treasury insists that only 950 nursing job slots be allowed in the hospitals over the next six years, Gur supports the addition of 1,500 job slots over three years.

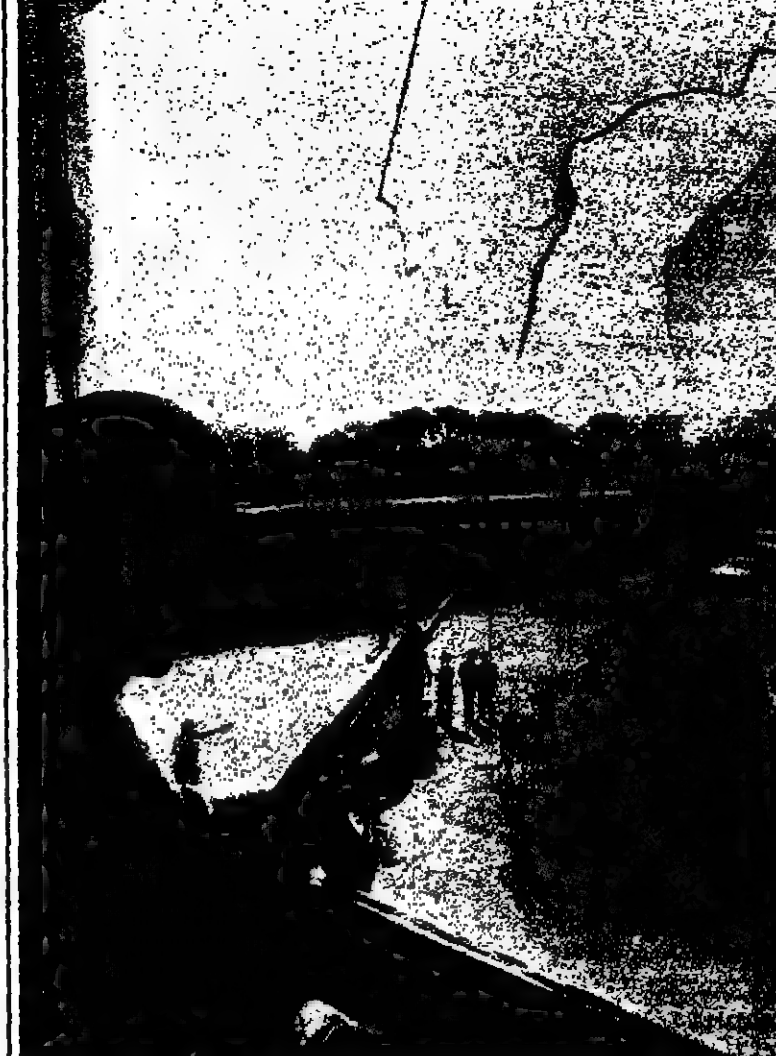
Another possible candidate, Prof. David Weiss, of the Hebrew University Hadassah Medical School, yesterday objected to a Post report describing him as having "right-wing views."

In a letter to the paper Weiss said yesterday: "I have never been a member of a political party." He continued that he had been involved "actively and publicly in a broad variety of causes usually designated as liberal or progressive during the past 20 years in Israel and...for 10 years at the University of California in Berkeley."

"To connote my views as 'right-wing' is a gross falsehood," he added.

Haifa win

Maccabi Haifa beat Betar Jerusalem 2-0 in a Lillian Cup soccer match last night.



A Lebanese soldier guards a meeting of the Lebanese cabinet being held in a building at the racetrack on the dividing line between Beirut's Moslem and Christian sectors. It was the first time the 10-member Moslem-Christian cabinet had convened in full since being established in April 1984. (AFP telephoto)

Charges against prisons boss 'baseless' says investigator

By BARBARA AMOUYAL for the Jerusalem Post

The results of a police probe into alleged criminal offences attributed to Prisons Service Commissioner Rafi Suissa will be submitted to Attorney General Yosef Harish today or tomorrow. The charges appear to be "baseless," according to sources familiar with the results of the high-ranking police probe into the affair. *The Jerusalem Post* has learned.

A senior source at national police headquarters said that Police Minister Bar-Lev's decision to transfer sections of Comptroller Avraham Adan's report on the Suissa investigation had been taken "in accordance with accepted norms governing criminal suspicions against public figures."

The source added that the material against Suissa would be given to Harish "so that no one can accuse the police of being subjective in the matter of the prisons chief."

Police sources predicted that Harish, following his review of the material, would recommend closing the Suissa file because of "insufficient evidence."

Bar-Lev yesterday unequivocally denied reports that he had anticipated charges against Suissa and had thus personally offered the report's findings to Harish for inspection. Bar-Lev said he would not comment on the Suissa affair until after hearing the prison chief's explanations of several points in the report.

Dutch court extradites Israeli drugs suspect

By YOSHI LEMPKOWICZ Jerusalem Post Correspondent

THE HAGUE. — A court in The Hague yesterday approved the extradition to Israel of Gezi Hakak, an Israeli wanted for alleged heroin smuggling. Hakak, 51, fought the extradition on the grounds that he was wanted for political reasons and not drug trafficking.

Hakak also asserted that, as a Sephardi, "he would be discriminated against in the already overcrowded Israeli prisons."

The Dutch judge rejected Hakak's claims, saying, "There is possibly discrimination against Sephardi Jews in Israel, but there is no political persecution against them."

Honduras keeping arms option open

IN PERSON
BENNY MORRIS

Honduras seeks to "leave open the option of re-establishing a military relationship" with Israel, but is not currently pursuing that option, visiting Honduran Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras said yesterday.

He was referring to the massive Israeli arms sales (including Super Mystere fighter aircraft) and know-how and assistance to Honduras during its war with El Salvador in the early 1970s. Honduras had then won "air superiority in Central America," said Lopez Contreras.

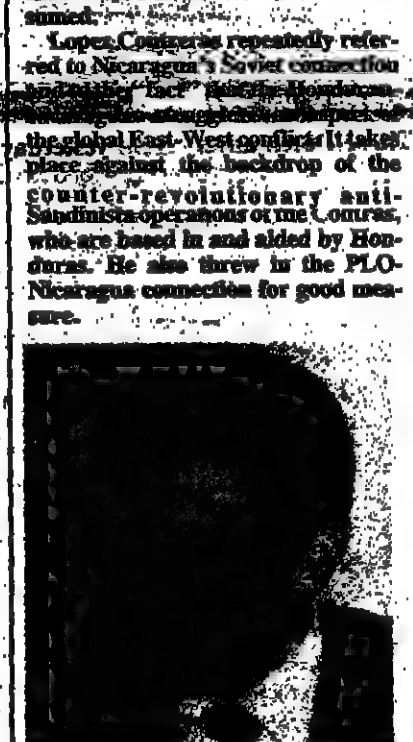
Honduras now feels seriously "threatened" by Sandinista-ruled Nicaragua, but does not wish to create or enter into an arms race with its neighbor. "We have neither the resources nor the will," he said, with a smile. Honduras, and Costa Rica, "feel completely outgunned and outnumbered militarily by the other Central American countries."

Lopez Contreras says Honduras regards the Israel Defence Forces "as a model." But, for the time being, since Honduras does not anticipate an open Nicaraguan attack, it prefers to parry the Sandinista threat by consolidating "friendships and military alliances" with the other countries. "Our first (aim) must be to try to keep cool and to keep tensions (with Nicaragua) on a low level."

But, failing a complete pacification of the region by general agreement (in line with recent Latin American proposals for eliminating regional conflicts), Contreras does not sound optimistic about his country's eventual relations with Sandinista-led Nicaragua. "Totalitarian regimes operate through subversion. They don't strike openly, or at least, not at first. Open attack comes only after subversion. This is the pattern," he said.

He recalled the Sandinista attempts to subvert Honduras in the early 1980s through sabotage and terrorism. "This failed," he said but implied that it was more than likely that such subversion would be resumed.

Lopez Contreras repeatedly referred to Nicaragua's Soviet connection as a "back" reference. "We are not going to let the Soviet Union use Honduras as a base for its counter-revolutionary anti-Sandinista operations at the moment, who are based in and aided by Honduras. He also threw in the PLO-Nicaragua connection for good measure.



Carlos Lopez Contreras (Reuters)

He stressed the "many affinities" between Honduras and Israel, not least of which is each country's regional situation (beset by armed, inequitable neighbors) and the connection between each regional conflict and the general East-West struggle.

Lopez Contreras, who is 44 but looks closer to 25, is an unusual breed of foreign minister. A lawyer by training, he has served as the Honduran ambassador to the Court of St. James, in Managua, and in Madrid, and as the under secretary of state at Honduras's Foreign Ministry. He is a member of the opposition National Party (and former member of its central committee) but was brought in as a "professional" foreign minister by the ruling Liberal Party. "My party was not consulted (about my appointment)," he says, but agrees that his party is not unhappy with him.

His predecessor visited Israel nine months ago. Foreign Minister Shamir visited Tegucigalpa in May, and Lopez Contreras's visit is in reciprocation. The two agreed in principle yesterday on a visit to Israel, "probably some time next year," by Honduras's president.

Lopez Contreras, here for a week in which he will tour the country as well as meet with Prime Minister Peres and Defence Minister Rabin, says he wishes to see "how other countries cope" with security problems and regional conflict. He also hopes to obtain an increase in Israeli technical assistance on trade union operations and agriculture. He says that southern Honduras has suffered from drought for years "and we have heard that you are very good with deserts."

Meanwhile, the two countries have agreed, in the conversation between foreign ministers, on mutual support at international forums when Nicaragua and Middle East problems come up for debate and voting.

The importance Honduras has come to attach to Israel was underlined earlier this year by the establishment of an embassy in Tel Aviv (one of 26 Honduran embassies around the world), and by the planned increase of its diplomatic staff.

The Hadassah Medical Community of Ein Kerem and Mount Scopus send sincere condolences to Prof. R.N. Melmed and family on the death of his

Mother מִיָּמָה

To Tomi and Rina Leitersdorf
Sincere condolences on the death of

FINI
Georges and Madeline Goldstein
Jerusalem

TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY

Mourns the passing of

HENRY MOORE

an Honorary Doctor of the University and a leading exponent of modern sculpture, and sends condolences to his widow and all the family.

The Embassy of Finland

wishes to announce that a
Condolence Book will be open on
September 4 and 5, 1986, between 10 a.m. and 12 noon
in the Embassy's Chancellery
for those wishing to honour the memory of
the former President of Finland

Dr. URHO KEKKONEN

Embassy of Finland
2 Ibn Gabirol Street (8th floor)
Tel Aviv

Sarid insists, pardoned Shin Bet man was promoted

Post Knesset Correspondent

MK Yossi Sarid (Citizens Rights Movement) yesterday related statements from the Prime Minister's Office that one of the pardoned Shin Bet men had not been promoted. Reports have appeared in the media claiming that a promotion did take place.

Sarid said that despite Prime Minister Peres's claim that the man had been transferred to a new post without being promoted, he had evidence that the man had been given "one of the most sensitive and responsible jobs in the entire Shin Bet."

"This was after the man admitted to forgery, false witness, distortion and manipulation in the case of the Ashkelon bus hijack aftermath and the killing of two of the Arab hijackers," the CRM deputy added.

Sarid said the man's promotion could only mean that somebody was "trying to destroy the Shin Bet."

Village gets phone — after 38 years

After 38 years incommunicado, the tiny Arab village of El-Hudhas finally got a phone connection.

A cordless phone, connected to a regular phone eight kilometers away, was donated to the villagers by the Danish Friends of the Kibbutz Movement.

Gaddafi, Khamenei push ME to fore at Harare

HARARE. — The Middle East took centre stage yesterday at a non-aligned summit meant to focus world attention on South Africa, with dramatic initiatives by Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi and Iranian President Ali Khamenei.

Khamenei branded the leaders of Gulf war enemy Iraq as war criminals akin to Hitler's Nazis, called for their execution and demanded that Iraq be expelled from the movement grouping 101 Third World nations.

Gaddafi, in the midst of a new confrontation with the U.S., made a dramatic late night entrance to Harare and was reported by official Libya radio as saying he wanted to scrap the non-aligned movement and divide the world into two — those with the industrialized West and those against it.

Cuban President Fidel Castro cal-

led on Western nations to pay the Third World's \$1,000 billion external debt, likening it to the killer disease AIDS.

He also offered to withdraw 20,000 Cuban troops from southern Angola if South Africa agreed to implement a UN-approved independence plan for Namibia (South West Africa) and stopped supporting right-wing Angolan rebels.

He said these troops would be withdrawn, but that Cuban forces would remain to help bolster security in other parts of the Marxist-ruled country.

Diplomatic sources said Cuba's offer was not new, but this was the first time that Castro had mentioned a specific number of troops. Cuba has never disclosed the exact size of its military strength in Angola, which is estimated by Western ex-

perts at 25,000 to 35,000 men.

The already faint chance of the eighth triennial summit being able to bridge the gap between Iran and Iraq, now entering the seventh year of a bloody war, were dashed when Khamenei rejected calls for peace.

He said Iran had a national and Islamic duty to fight on. In a stinging swipe at the non-aligned movement, he said that unless it could punish Iraq "it would be hard to hope that it could be of any noteworthy effect as far as other international crises are concerned." He also denounced the U.S. as the "arch Satan."

Zimbabwe's semi-official news agency, Zina, said there was little applause at the end of Khamenei's one-hour address.

Conference chairman Robert Mugabe gently rebuked the Iranian for the great length of the speech,

pointing out that if everyone gave enormous speeches, the conference would last a month.

The conference abruptly went into a closed session when Khamenei, after speaking for an hour on a largely anti-superpower theme, launched into a harangue against Iraq.

The plenary session, on the second day of the summit, had been broadcast live on national television up to that point. But the transmission was suddenly terminated, and a Zimbabwe official said, "We have been told it is now a closed session." He gave no explanation. The screens blanked out as Khamenei described Iraq as "an agent of superpower imperialism."

The Libyan leader's presence at the second day of the summit was expected to give the gathering an

even more strident anti-American tone. In Monday's opening session, the U.S. was roundly criticized for its policies in southern Africa and Central America.

Conference sources said the Libyan delegation has already been lobbying hard to include strong condemnations of the U.S. in the conference's final declarations.

The sources said Libya wants the non-aligned movement to denounce the economic boycott the U.S. has mounted against it and the freezing of Libyan assets in the U.S., and to call for immediate rescinding of the American measures.

The Libyans are also urging the movement to express solidarity with their country because the U.S. actions aim at destabilizing the Libyan economy and infringing the country's sovereignty.

Iran claims capture of Iraqi radar base

NICOSIA (AP). — Iran claimed yesterday that Revolutionary Guards Marines, spearheaded by a commando frogman, captured a key Iraqi radar platform in the Gulf that directed air strikes against tankers, and that 700 Iraqis were killed in a northern mountain offensive.

Iraq's state-run media, monitored in Nicosia, said Baghdad's forces were "dealing" with yesterday's amphibious assault in the Gulf.

The fact that the spokesman did not claim the Iranian assault was beaten off with horrific casualties, as the Iraqis usually do, indicated that the Al-Amiq radar platform had probably been captured.

Baghdad radio, meanwhile, claimed that Monday's Iranian thrusts in the northern Haj Omran region "failed abjectly," with Tehran's forces "retreating in humiliation, leaving hundreds of casualties."

Iran claimed on Monday that it launched a push codenamed Karbala-2 in Haj Omran and captured seven strategic heights in the mountains of Kurdistan.

The two-pronged thrust by the Iranians appeared designed to stretch Iraq's defences before launching a long-heralded "final offensive," possibly in the central front to cut off Baghdad.

The assaults came amid a massive Iranian mobilization. By some

accounts, Tehran has massed more than 800,000 regular troops, fanatic revolutionary guards and "Basij," or volunteers. For the offensive, the bulk of these are believed to be concentrated in the south opposite Basra, Iraq's main port and second largest city.

Meanwhile, satellite pictures indicate that Iran has indeed concentrated about 650,000 soldiers along the southern border region in preparation for a two-pronged assault on Basra, according to Radio Monte Carlo yesterday.

The radio report cited unnamed Western analysts who said that the Iranians may be planning to move through the Al Huweisa marshes and through the Faw peninsula to encircle the port city. Were Iran to succeed, it would gain control of the main Iraq-Kuwaiti highway, the report said.

Military analysts believe the decisive battles will be fought in the central and southern sectors of the front.

Tehran's Islamic Republic News Agency, monitored in Nicosia, said the Al-Amiq radar platform, a converted oil loading facility 40km. south of Iraq's Faw peninsula, was seized in a pre-dawn assault by three Marine brigades.

It said the defenders, Iraq's 444th Naval Battalion, were killed or captured.

U.S. envoy confers in Paris

France readies for terror after three threats

By MICHEL ZLOTOWSKI

Jerusalem Post Correspondent PARIS. — While General Vernon Walters, President Ronald Reagan's special emissary to Europe, discussed terrorism yesterday with French President Francois Mitterrand, French authorities were bracing for a potentially explosive conclusion to a calm summer: three terrorist threats were received this week in France, and all are being taken seriously.

After a 45-minute meeting at the Elysee Palace, Gen. Walters refused to reveal any details about his talks with the French president. "This trip is made at the request of President Reagan, to consult with our friends

and to discuss with them the means of combating terrorism in all of its broad aspects," said Walters, stressing the warm welcome he had received in Paris.

Walters arrived in Paris after conferring with Belgian and Nato officials in Brussels.

The first threat was mailed on Monday to Agence France-Presse in Paris. It was signed by the "Committee for Solidarity for the Arab and Middle East political prisoners."

The message warned French authorities that the terrorist attack will resume unless a certain number of terrorists jailed in France are freed.

The Committee insists on the liberation of, among others, George Ibrahim Abdallah, the presumed leader of the Far, (Lebanese Revolutionary Armed Forces). His group killed an American diplomat, Charles Ray, in Paris in 1982. A few months later Ya'acov Bar-Simantov of the Israeli embassy in Paris was shot dead by a woman belonging to the same pro-Syrian Lebanese group.

The second threat came from a yet unknown group. "The French Liberation Front."

In a mimeographed letter sent to French dailies last Friday, the group accused France of "prostituting itself" to Iran, Syria and Iraq in order to obtain the liberation of the seven French hostages being held in Lebanon by Shi'ite extremists.

"Enough," reads the message, "one does not negotiate with terrorists."

The third threat came yesterday from Beirut. A video cassette was sent to the office of the American network ABC, showing one of the French hostages, journalist Jean-Paul Kauffman held since May 1985.

The message signed by the Islamic Jihad says that Kauffman will never see his family again if Paris does not change its Middle East policy. The Jihad repeatedly asked that the French leave Lebanon.

CIA said planning to unseat Gaddafi

By WOLF BLITZER

Jerusalem Post Correspondent WASHINGTON. — The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) was yesterday reported to be intensifying covert efforts to unseat Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi.

The Wall Street Journal said that President Reagan last month approved a CIA plan to increase support for Gaddafi's opponents, both inside Libya and among Libyan exiles.

"Under the plan," administration sources were quoted as saying, "the CIA also will promote reports in the Middle East of growing opposition to Gaddafi and will recruit new agents to report on his activities and to work against him."

The sources said the CIA's covert activities are meant to capitalize on the overt pressure imposed on Libya by Western economic sanctions and by almost continuous U.S. military activity off the Libyan coast.

"U.S. officials hope that fear of another U.S. bombing of Libya, combined with CIA attempts to organize political opposition within the country, will prompt Gaddafi to again drop from public view to his desert hideaways, such as he did after the April U.S. bombing raid," the report said.

It described the U.S. strategy as trying to drive a wedge between Gaddafi and the Libyan military. As part of the same plan, the administration is also urging France to attack Libyan forces in Chad, and is offering U.S. logistical assistance in the effort.

CIA, Pentagon, White House and State department officials said that Gaddafi is losing touch with the military, even with many of the officers who helped him seize power in 1969. They said that Gaddafi constantly shuffles commanders and has withheld ammunition from some army units. He has also assigned more than 1,000 fanatical young revolutionary guardsmen to the military — all in an attempt to prevent any opposition to his rule from taking root.

SUDAN. — Sudan's prime minister Sadeq al-Mahdi will visit Iran in November and the trip will be preceded by the opening of a Sudanese embassy in Tehran.

Arabs need visas for Morocco

RABAT (AP). — Morocco, which recently arrested four suspected international terrorists, has decided to require visas of visitors from Arab countries with the exception of Saudi Arabia and Jordan, the national press reported yesterday.

It was not clear whether the measure would take effect immediately, nor was it clear whether the measure was tied to the August 22 and August 27 arrests in Casablanca of four

suspected terrorists, although the press reports noted the sequence of events.

According to authorities, those arrested had confessed to belonging to a "professional international terrorism group having already committed attacks in several countries in Europe and the Middle East."

Two of those arrested were Tunisian. One was Palestinian and one Lebanese-Palestinian, officials said.

New hostage threat issued

BEIRUT (Reuters). — The pro-Iranian "Islamic Jihad" (Holy War) group said yesterday the French government had closed all doors to any solution of the French hostage issue in Lebanon.

"With the new French govern-

ment, there were signs of a solution to the hostage issue. But a secret visit by a U.S. envoy to Paris with plans to coordinate on the hostage release closed the doors to any solution," said a statement by the group delivered to the American Broadcasting Company (ABC) offices in Beirut.

French review military ties with Saudis

JEDDAH (AP). — Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond discussed yesterday the wide-ranging military cooperation between France and Saudi Arabia at a meeting with the kingdom's Defence Minister Prince

Sultan. French diplomats reported. The official Saudi press agency, reporting the meeting shortly before Raimond concluded a three-day visit to the kingdom, did not provide details on the topics discussed.

Team probes secrets of Great Pyramid

CAIRO (Reuters). — French and Egyptian experts, investigating mysterious cavities in the 4,600-year-old Great Pyramid of Giza, experimented yesterday on ways to penetrate the rough-hewn structure without damaging it.

They hope to find secret chambers, and maybe even the missing mummy of Cheops, the king who built the 138-metre structure around the year 2660 BCE.

Members of the team said they were experimenting with a "micro-firg" drill, trying it out on limestone blocks.

The current probe is a follow-up to the discovery by French experts in

February of three previously undetected spaces behind one of the pyramid's three known chambers.

"Nobody knew there were cavities, the problem now is how to get inside without breaking the pyramid," said Philippe Guillemin, director-general for social science at the French Ministry for External Relations.

The experts were reluctant to predict what might be found inside, but Egyptian team member Fattah Sabahi said the spaces might contain the missing mummy of Cheops.

Pharaohs frequently constructed secret burial chambers to confuse grave robbers, he added.



Three Dutch adventurers yesterday set a new transatlantic balloon crossing record when their helium-filled Dutch Viking safely crash-landed in a wheat field at Almere, Netherlands, 51 hours and 14 minutes after liftoff from Newfoundland. The three were Henk Brink, 44, his wife Evelyn, and Willem Hageman, 39. They were the first Europeans to cross the Atlantic, beating the record by one minute. (Reuters telephoto)

Botha off to bust sanctions

CAPE TOWN. — South African Foreign Minister P.W. Botha set out yesterday on a Far East tour that analysts say is aimed at busting economic sanctions the West is set to impose against his government.

His department has confirmed that Botha will visit Japan, a leading trading partner, and Taiwan and Hong Kong, both potentially vital links in a chain of middle men who could help South African exports to shed all trace of their origin.

Foreign affairs analysts here have little doubt that it is a sanctions-busting mission, laying the ground for deals to help South Africa to circumvent trade bans threatened in the U.S. and Western Europe in protest at apartheid.

Pretoria has long been planning against the day when the West would apply full sanctions to try to force the

government to scrap racial segregation.

In Durban, meanwhile, a bomb left at the parcel counter on Monday blew out the front of a store in a middle-class white suburb. Police said 18 blacks and whites were injured, including a 3-year-old girl.

The government's Bureau of Information said yesterday that the 3-year-old white child had not been seriously injured, as it had reported Monday. Her mother took her home immediately after the explosion.

It said the only person classified as seriously injured, Monica Strydom, a cigarette and candy seller, was reported in critical condition. Twelve employees and six customers were injured.

A spokesman said that a three-kilogram Soviet-made limpet mine caused the explosion. (Reuters, AP)

Artukovic appeal again rejected

BELGRADE (AP). — Yugoslavia's federal court yesterday rejected an appeal by convicted war criminal Andrija Artukovic and upheld a death sentence, the Tanjug news agency reported.

No execution date has been announced. In Yugoslavia, the death sentence is carried out by firing squad.

The 86-year-old Artukovic, former interior minister of the Nazi puppet state of Croatia, was found guilty by Zagreb district court on May 14 of crimes against humanity and war crimes. An earlier appeal to the supreme court of the republic of Croatia had also been thrown out. Artukovic was extradited in February from the U.S..

Israel medical team ends mercy mission in Cameroon

An Israeli medical team left the site of a gas disaster at Lake Nios in Cameroon yesterday after spending seven days treating hundreds of injured villagers, the team's head told Israel Radio.

"We brought the survivors to the point that they were going to recover in two to three days. As soon as we reached that stage, we felt that our mission here was accomplished," Dr. Michael Wiener, the team's head, said in a telephone interview from Yaounde, Cameroon's capital.

The team, organized by the Israeli Army and composed of six doctors and 11 army medics, flew to Cameroon on August 25 with Prime Minister Shimon Peres.

Wiener said the Israeli team was the only foreign one to treat the gas disaster victims. "There were no medical teams from other countries, except for a few doctors who came with the geological survey groups, but they were not treating the victims," he said.

Wiener told Israel radio the mixture of gases released by the volcanic eruption was composed of "two kinds of gases: those that cause suffocation like carbon dioxide and sulphur dioxide, which were the main cause of death, and acidic gases that caused burns."

Wiener said the Israeli medical team was planning to return to Israel next Sunday.

Alleged Nazi war criminal buried in Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES (AP). — The body of a suspected Nazi war criminal who claimed to be a Spanish immigrant was buried on Monday in a cemetery for people of German descent.

The man, who entered Argentina in 1947 with Spanish identity documents in the name of Pedro Olmo, died of a heart attack on Saturday while under arrest on a West German extradition plea.

The West German government claimed he really was Walter Kutschmann, a former second lieutenant in the Nazi SS corps accused in the execution of more than 1,500 Jews in Poland during World War II.

He steadfastly maintained he was

Olmo, but was buried late on Monday in the German Evangelical Garden Cemetery, a site selected by his widow, Geraldine Baesman Olmo.

The suspect, who had a German accent, was arrested on November 14 by federal police in a northern suburb. The bulk of Buenos Aires's large German community live in middle- and upper-middle-class neighbourhoods north of the city.

Austrian-based Nazi hunter Simon Weisenhalt, who first identified Olmo as Kutschmann in 1975, said in a local radio interview on Monday that the suspect was the last of the major Nazi war criminals left in the country.



Two photos from the Weisenhalt archives of the man West German authorities believe to be the former SS officer Walter Kutschmann (left in 1939 photo) and the man claiming to be Pedro Olmo (right in 1975 photo). (Reuters telephoto)

U.S.-Soviet talks open in Moscow

MOSCOW. — A two-day meeting on Afghanistan between senior U.S. and Soviet officials opened in Moscow yesterday in the latest of a series of bilateral encounters designed to lay the groundwork for a superpower summit later this year.

U.S. embassy officials said the delegations would not be attempting to negotiate an end to the seven-year-old conflict between Soviet-backed Afghan forces and Islamic rebels, but would exchange views during the "working level" discussions.

The talks follow U.S.-Soviet meetings on regional topics in Washington last week, and precede a meeting in the U.S. capital on Friday and Saturday between top arms control experts after similar discussions in Moscow last month.

U.S. Secretary of State, George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze are due to meet in New York on September 19-20 to try to arrange a second meeting between President Ronald

Reagan and Kremlin chief Mikhail Gorbachev.

Both sides say they want a new superpower summit to produce concrete results, and the discussions leading up to the Shultz-Shevardnadze meeting are viewed as preparation for this.

On Afghanistan, however, serious differences separate the two sides and progress at the talks was considered unlikely, Western diplomats said.

Meanwhile, a Foreign Ministry spokesman yesterday denied the KGB had detained an American reporter, accused of spying, as retaliation for the arrest of a Soviet citizen in New York.

Gennady Gerasimov told a special news briefing that the KGB was investigating U.S. News and World Report correspondent Nicholas Daniloff, and would turn its findings over to judicial authorities.

Gerasimov said that Daniloff had been caught red-handed in possession of secret documents.

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(In 1,000 Pounds Sterling)

1984	1985	1984	1985
598,494	623,941	454,394	495,357
37,500	96,576	99,111	113,659
188,014	265,227	234,574	267,931
		76,328	98,797
864,408	975,744	864,408	975,744

STATISTICAL REPORT OF REVENUE, AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.12.85

1984	1985
289,842	345,395
(32,865)	(23,537)
44,541	
9,788	41,054
	13,898

DETAILS OF ISRAEL BUSINESS PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.12.85

(Adjusted to New Israeli Shekels)

1984	1985
480,753	462,782
59,380	(219,565)
33,629	
	27,983
103,009	(157,366)

ISRAEL INVESTMENTS AS AT 31.12.85

(Adjusted to New Israeli Shekels)

1984	1985
397,716	448,205
374,585	308,408
104,065	(137,797)
127,196	

Full and detailed report with explanation and comments, including the Auditors' Report, is obtainable on demand from the General Agents and Attorneys in Israel, at their offices, 55 Pinhas Margolin Quay, Bat Galim, Haifa. This notice is published in compliance with the Insurance Business (Superintendence) Law, 1981.

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Call for protest over building of monastery at death-camp site

By BARBARA AMOYAL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A modern Capuchin monastery, recently built where over 250,000 Jews were killed at the Sobibor camp in Poland, threatens to blur the memory of the Holocaust, a Yad Vashem official said yesterday.

Menahem Fogel, of the Holocaust Martyrs and Heroes Remembrance Authority, criticized the Capuchins' choice of Sobibor as a "dangerous attempt to change the character and re-direct the world's identification with this historically tragic site."

During World War II, a small chapel that lay within this area used for the camp became a torture chamber. Many years after the war, traces of blood were reported still to be seen there. The monastery has been built on the site of this chapel.

Fogel believes that a Carmelite convent built on the site of the Auschwitz concentration camp may serve as a precedent for future build-

ings at Treblinka, Chelmo, Maidanek and other sites integral to the history and consciousness of the Jewish people.

Fogel said that Yad Vashem had discussed the religious structures at Auschwitz and Sobibor with the cardinal of Cracow during his July visit to Israel. But the cardinal had refused to commit himself, and to date, he had not responded to Israeli requests.

According to Fogel, the monks and nuns who pray at the sites are not the problem. The danger is that in years to come the sites will be known only for the religious institutions.

Yad Vashem urges all persons of conscience to battle against what it fears is becoming a dangerous phenomenon. Jews and others, Yad Vashem believes, should write letters of protest to the Polish government, the pope and all religious authorities.



The new monastery at Sobibor.

Abuse of social workers 'won't pay in future'

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Anyone who is violent or abusive at a National Insurance Institute office will be refused service by the staff, Mordechai Zipori, the NII's new director-general, said yesterday.

"Even if it takes half a year for a person to calm down, he won't get service until he does," Zipori told reporters.

The new guideline follows the killing earlier this summer of a social worker by a man who tried to slay his wife as she was seeking help.

Zipori, a former communications minister who fell from favour with the Herut party because he criticized the Lebanon War, also said that NII offices not easily accessible to the handicapped would be renovated or moved.

The director-general, who was named by Labour and Social Wel-

fare Minister Moshe Katzav (Likud-Herut) to replace Nissim Baruch, said he would insist that service improve, largely through the introduction of more modern computers on-the-spot answers to clients.

Zipori said his top priority would be to ensure the independence of the NII, which receives money deducted from salaries and distributes pensions to the retired, handicapped and poor.

In the past, this independence had sometimes been violated, Zipori said. He said he would not accept a mid-year budget change.

Asked whether the NII wanted to collect health fund membership fees, which could save millions of shekels, Zipori said, "We won't volunteer, but if the proposal is raised, we will consider it."

In general, he said he preferred to carry out the functions mandated to the NII by the Knesset.

Citizens' revolt stymies municipal plan for underground parking lot

TEL AVIV. — The Great Gan Meir Parking and Politics Showdown has temporarily ended with a whimper. But it's likely to reappear soon as the Great Tel Nordau School Playground Parking and Politics Showdown.

City Hall casually announced this week that the proposed parking lot underneath Gan Meir has been put on the back burner and that other underground parking projects will precede it.

That was after a citizens' revolt, reminiscent — almost to the point of parody — of the American 1960s, vowed to halt the bulldozers that Menachem Golan and Yoram Golan had offered to dig up the south-eastern corner of the city's first planned park.

Much false information, and a remarkable consensus among the well-informed citizenry who usually do such battles that City Hall cannot restrain itself from megalomaniac

Robert Rosenberg

development, were the main elements of the August struggle, which brought out neighbours and several Tel Aviv entertainers to demonstrate a few weeks ago in the park.

Trees far from the two-dunam area of the proposed parking lot were decorated with posters saying "I'm a 41-year-old Hebrew tree and I don't want to die." City Hall promises that the land above the underground lot would remain park space widely scooped at.

Mayor Shlomo "Chich" Lahat was away for the month, but reports of the grass roots revolt reached him. Dov Ben-Meir, who holds the city's important traffic portfolio — fac-

ing a revolt inside the local Labour Party branch, which saw potential voters getting very angry — probably was one of those doing the reporting.

So this week Lahat told the City Council that he had "nothing against trees, nothing at all. I love trees just as much as the next person. But the city has a parking problem."

And in the next breath, "Of course, there's no tragedy if other parking projects begin first, and of course, it's probably necessary to study how cities abroad have dealt with underground parking lots beneath parks."

So where is the city planning to put a parking lot?

Underneath the Tel Nordau Elementary School playground, on Rehov Frishman, between Rehov Dizengoff and Rehov Ben-Yehuda.

If Lahat thinks tree lovers have passions, wait until he sees parents in action...

Mini-festival of Mozart piano works

By MOSHE SAPERSTEIN

The Israel Chamber Orchestra's Amadeus mini-festival will offer music lovers 13 of Mozart's piano concertos within 14 days. Five concerts in Tel Aviv, four of which are to be repeated in Jerusalem, feature nine pianists.

In the first concert, on Thursday in Tel Aviv, Arie Vardi is to perform the K.467 concerto, well-known for its use in the film *Elvira Madigan*. Revital Chachamov is to perform the K.246 concerto.

Phillipe Entremont is to be conductor and soloist in three concertos on the second programme in Jerusalem on Saturday and in Tel Aviv on Monday. Entremont is best known for his recordings of romantic concertos with Leonard Bernstein and Eugene Ormandy.

Legendary Mozart performer Ingrid Haebler is soloist in K.466, with guest Akiko Sagara in K.449 and K.450 in Jerusalem next and Tuesday in Tel Aviv next Wednesday, while Malcolm Frager and young Shlomo Shem-Tov share three concertos in Jerusalem on September 13 and in Tel Aviv September 14.

The final programme has veteran Faina Salzman in K.456 and Oshad Ben-Ari in K.414, with Yoav Talmi conducting the 40th Symphony in Jerusalem on September 16, and in Tel Aviv on September 17.

Early extradition to Israel likely in murder case

By JERRY LEWIS
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — Gilt Zehavi, wanted by Israeli police in connection with the death of her third husband, Yosef Israelov, moves a step nearer to extradition this week when Home Secretary Douglas Hurd is due to sign the order asking the magistrates' court to consider the Israeli request.

The body of Zehavi's third husband, 53-year-old Dan, was found in his submerged car in the lake of the Ramat Gan park last January.

British police arrested the Israeli woman two months ago at the request of the Israeli authorities.

Zehavi is due to appear in court on Friday, to be told officially that the extradition request papers have arrived. A date will then be set for the formal extradition request.

Earlier, her lawyer, Mark Jablin, indicated that she was ready to return to Israel voluntarily to explain her innocence.

But British police demanded a formal extradition request.

Zehavi's fourth husband, Englishman Gerry Goater — who, since ascertaining the fate of his predecessor, has requested a divorce from his very recent bride — has not been in court for any of the hearings of Zehavi's case.

Israeli police suspect that Israelov was murdered for monetary gain. The couple had been due to appear before a rabbinical court for a divorce hearing the day after Israelov's body was found.

Zehavi is believed to have returned to Israel on a false passport just before the body was found, and to have left after a stay of only one day.

HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

Two remanded in youth's murder

TEL AVIV (Itim). — Avi Malcha, 20, and Adi Zeidenberg, 25, both of Tel Aviv, were yesterday remanded into custody for two weeks in connection with the killing last weekend of Gil Elazarov. The 15-year-old Elazarov was stabbed to death on Friday night in a brawl between two teen-age gangs outside the Dan Cinema discotheque. Two other youths were also wounded.

The suspects' lawyer claimed his clients had not been physically involved in the fight.

Family goes to court over dig

JERUSALEM (Itim). — A Beit She'an resident has asked the High Court of Justice to stop archaeological excavations next to his house.

Avraham Balash told the court that, since the Antiquities Department and the Government Tourist Corporation had declared his neighbourhood a historical site, his family had been endangered by huge pits outside their home and constantly disturbed by heavy bulldozers working there.

Campaign to attract South African Jews

TEL AVIV. — The South African Zionist Federation here is campaigning to persuade South African Jews to join them here.

All former South Africans and Rhodesians here are asked to join the effort.

Many Jews from southern Africa are immigrating to the U.S., Australia and other English speaking countries. (Itim)

Life term for killer

TEL AVIV (Itim). — A 39-year-old Bat Yam man, Amram Edri, was sentenced to life imprisonment yesterday for the murder of Dani Kahalon, who was shot to death in Tel Aviv in July 1985. The killing involved a dispute among criminals.

The Tel Aviv District Court accepted as evidence the dying words of Kahalon, "Amram, Amram."

TWA leaves 100 behind

BEN-GURION AIRPORT (Itim). — About 100 angry passengers rampaged here yesterday when they were told that they had no places on a TWA flight due to leave for Paris.

Yesterday was the third time in the past week that the American airline had been overbooked and had had to turn down passengers whose seats had been confirmed. Travel agents blamed the hitches on Paris travel agencies.

DOCTORS. — Three hundred anaesthesiologists, surgeons, cardiologists and other members of the medical profession are expected to attend the 14th international conference of the Israel Society of Anaesthesiologists, at Haifa's Dan Carmel hotel on September 16.

Correction

In last Friday's magazine article on Judge Shimon Agranat, his wife's maiden name was erroneously given as Benitwick. The granddaughter of Herbert Benitwick, Carmel, was the daughter of Israel Friedlander.



OC Central Command Aluf Ehud Barak escorts Housing Minister David Levy to the Adam Bridge over the Jordan River yesterday. Levy, on a tour of the Jordan Rift Valley, was told by settlers that 45 families — 10 per cent of their total number — had left their farms over the summer because of economic difficulties. (Dan Landau)

Chief Rabbinate settles dispute with Tali schools

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Tali network of secular schools with an enriched Jewish curriculum and the Chief Rabbinate have resolved their differences, though rabbinic officials claim there was never any dispute.

The incident began during school registration last spring when Jerusalem neighbourhoods where Tali schools are located were flooded with copies of a letter signed by both chief rabbis, warning parents not to send their children to the "schools of the Conservatives."

The Tali schools have no official link with the Masorti movement, as Conservative Judaism is known in Israel, although some leading Masorti figures are active in the Tali schools.

A public letter from the principal and the head of the parents' committee of a Tali school in French Hill criticized the chief rabbis' position.

In response, the rabbis sent another letter, explaining that in condemning the "schools of the

Conservatives" they had not meant the Tali network and inviting the Tali representatives for a meeting with the rabbis.

The meeting, before the school year started, reportedly left the chief rabbis appreciative of the Tali schools and their aims. But officials at the rabbinic, though privately embarrassed by the incident, are still not willing to admit publicly that the rabbis made a mistake in judgment.

"The letter was directed at the schools of the Conservatives, not the Tali network," one spokesman at Hechal Shlomo insisted yesterday to *The Jerusalem Post*. But when asked to name even one "Conservative" school in the country, he could not.

In fact, even when the original letter from the rabbis came out, more than one rabbinic official was upset. The letter had been brought to the rabbis at their homes for their signature without the knowledge of many of their advisers. At the time, at least one adviser argued that the letter would arouse antagonism with little other result.

Proposal to isolate Aids victims in U.S. condemned

LOS ANGELES. — Under a new measure, known as Proposition 64, thousands of U.S. Aids sufferers could be isolated, quarantined, barred from schools, restaurants and other public places, and possibly even tattooed for identification.

"It raises the spectre of concentration camps for Aids patients," said Bruce Decker, head of a California state advisory committee on the lethal disease, "which is where the sponsors of this wretched proposal really want them put."

Proposition 64 has qualified for the November 4 ballot through the efforts of followers of Lyndon LaRouche, head of an ultra-

conservative political fringe group. The vote will be the broadest test yet of public policy on the disease. Its acceptance here could encourage other states to take similarly tough action.

And — although almost every top political and medical leader in California has condemned it — Proposition 64 seems more than likely to become law.

LaRouche's supporters had no difficulty in gathering 683,576 signatures, over 70 per cent more than needed, to put the initiative on the ballot.

Decker, a political consultant who is chief fundraiser for the opposition,

says polls indicate that if the vote were held this week, Proposition 64 would pass by a 2-1 margin.

Brian Lantz, a longtime LaRouche follower, author of the measure and head of the Prevent Aids Now Initiative Committee (Panic), says 64 "merely gives health officers the powers they need to cope with this epidemic. ... You can get it (Aids) from insect bites, for example or from casual human contact ... there's a political conspiracy to hush all that up," according to Lantz.

Conspiracy theories are LaRouche's stock-in-trade. He has accused the British monarchy of

leading the drug industry, the International Monetary Fund of causing the Aids epidemic and Henry Kissinger of being a Soviet spy.

Opponents argue that Proposition 64 will intensify the Aids crisis by adding to the already powerful stigma attached to the ailment, which has taken more than 12,000 lives in the U.S. They believe that Aids victims, mostly male homosexuals, will avoid or delay seeking treatment for fear of losing their jobs, or their freedom. Efforts to track the spread of the disease will be thrown into chaos.

Aids is still largely the U.S.'s invisible disease, especially in the upper echelons of the business, sports and entertainment worlds.

All-American football star Jerry Smith's recent decision to "go public" was a rare occurrence. Smith, 43, revealed, on the eve of his induction into Washington's football "Hall of Stars," that he was battling Aids in a Maryland hospital.

In the past year, scores of well-known Americans have been lost to the disease. But in almost every case — actor Rock Hudson apart — the cause was revealed only after death.

The silent victims include top fashion designer Perry Ellis, 43, head of a multi-million dollar clothes empire; Roy Cohn, attorney and former aide to Senator Joe McCarthy; David Hicks, 48, a director at the New York City Opera; Barry Lowen, 50, the number two executive at Aaron Spelling Productions; and Paul Jacobs, 53, a highly regarded American pianist.

"It's tragic that well-known people cannot be open about Aids," says Jim Graham, head of Washington's biggest clinic and counselling centre for Aids patients. "Jerry Smith's disclosure destroys the stereotype that this is a disease of junkies and hairdressers. When it hits someone universally liked and respected, the viewpoint changes."

To date, U.S. health officials have recorded more than 25,000 cases of the disease. (London Observer Service)

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Iran gears up; Iraq gains in economic war

Ed Blanche/Cyprus

IRAQ has intensified its campaign to throttle Iran's economy, bombing vital oil exporting facilities in the apparent hope of stopping the Iranians from launching a massive offensive.

But some analysts believe the economy campaign may have the opposite effect. With Iran markedly inferior in sophisticated weapons, but numerically stronger in ground forces, Tehran may decide that the only way to counter Iraq is by advancing long-heralded plans for a big push.

Mass mobilization is already under way in Iran as the war nears its seventh year with little sign that either side is capable of a knockout blow.

With oil prices still low despite agreement by Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to cut production, some analysts believe the outcome of the Gulf War could hinge upon which combatant can keep its economy from collapsing.

In that scenario, Iran clearly is at greater risk. Unlike Iraq, it is isolated in the Arab world and the West, with only Syria and Libya as its allies.

Last month's air raid on Iran's Sirri Island oil terminal, halfway down the Gulf, was a major escalation in Iraq's two-and-one-half-year-old drive to choke off Iran's oil exports and undermine Tehran's war effort.

In recent weeks, Iraq's warplanes have pounded Iranian factories, petrochemical plants, power stations, transportation system and oil installations almost daily.

The air strike on Sirri, until now considered beyond the range of Iraqi fighter-bombers, was made possible when Iraq acquired in-flight refueling capability. It extends the reach of Baghdad's air power to the Iranian hinterland.

The Iranians have used their long-range artillery to shell Basra, Iraq's second-largest city, and fired a missile at Baghdad for the first time in 13 months.

The Sirri raid, and the prospect of further air strikes on oil targets once considered invulnerable, clearly has stung the Iranians amid signs the Iraqi campaign is paying off.

DESPITE Iranian efforts to diversify their oil-based economy, the war and mismanagement since the 1979 revolution have taken their toll.

Tehran has had to sharply restrict imports, including raw materials. This has forced the closure of hundreds of factories in recent months and boosted unemployment to more than 30 per cent, according to Middle East-based economic analysts.

Oil exports have accounted for some 95 per cent of Iran's vital foreign exchange earnings. Last year that was around \$15 billion. This year, Western economists predict, Tehran will be lucky to make half that.

Military analysts and Arab diplomats believe that if Iraq can continue the pressure, it will neutralize the battlefield victories the Iranians have chalked up this year.

Iraq's economy is kept afloat by oil-rich Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, which fear an Iranian triumph in the war will mean being overwhelmed by Tehran's Islamic revolution.

They have pumped some \$30 billion into Baghdad's war chest since the war began Sept. 23, 1980.

IRANIAN leaders have for months been proclaiming a "final blow" against Iraq was coming in a bid to end the war by the end of the Persian Year next March.

Boosted by their February seizure of the Faw Peninsula, Iraq's only outlet to the Gulf, and Iraq's failure to push the Iranians back, expectations have heightened that another big push is looming.

Iraq's state-run media, monitored in Nicosia, daily report thousands of volunteers heading for the front. The two-year draft has been extended by three months and even civil servants are being mobilized.

RICHARD MURPHY, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Near East Affairs, told a Congressional foreign affairs subcommittee last month that Iran is expected to launch its offensive in the next few months.

But he said that Iraq's "policy of continued defense," including the escalating campaign against Iran's economy, has kept the Iranians off balance.

Murphy, and other Western analysts, also note that Iran faces severe logistical and military problems.

Major arms suppliers, including the U.S., have observed a strict embargo on Iran.

Tehran has received weapons through clandestine deals and from several countries, including North Korea, Argentina and even Israel, which has an interest in keeping two of its sworn enemies at each other's throats.

Iraq, on the other hand, gets a steady supply of Soviet weaponry. Late last year it also acquired Mirage F-1 fighter-bombers, the type that raided Sirri, and ship-killing Exocet missiles from France.

While a ground offensive appears to be Tehran's best bet in retaliating against Iraq, analysts believe it will have to be a limited one, possibly involving a return to the human wave tactics the fanatical Iranians used earlier in the war that has cost at least 350,000 lives.

(Associated Press)

When Arab woman, planners collide

Compensation rejected, house demolished

Elaine Ruth Fletcher/For the Jerusalem Post

THE GILO home of Halima Abdul Nabi was bulldozed in mid-June - after the 78-year-old Palestinian woman had for 16 years fought government efforts to pay her as much as \$75,000 to leave her house voluntarily.

Now Nabi, who can no longer claim either her property or the same government compensation, shuffles between the homes of various neighbors and family members - when she isn't in the hospital being treated for chronic heart problems.

This is the story of a clash between Gilo's planners and a tough, obstinate woman waging a battle against their efforts to turn her property into a parking lot for the Gilo absorption center.

Nabi's three-room stone house was simply erased from the first plans made of Gilo in 1970, in what was then part of the Arab village of Sharafat, captured from Jordan in 1967.

Before 1970, Sharafat had been a sleepy small village well removed from Jerusalem, best known as the site of Moussa Alami's residence, where the Palestinian leader met with David Ben-Gurion in 1943. Nabi's house, on the outskirts of the village, was surrounded by about 40 dunams of land claimed by her family and rich with date palms, olive and almond trees, and vineyards.

As the new Gilo apartments filled the sky, the land was criss-crossed with roads and utilities, but Nabi's stone house remained. Just before its demolition, it hugged the absorption center and Arye Ben-Eliezer Street, stripped of any yard or trees, bereft even of an outhouse. From a quality-of-life standpoint, government planners said, the house had become obsolete.

In the early 1980s, the state offered Nabi about \$75,000 if she would move from the house voluntarily, said Shmariyah Cohen, director of the Ministry of Housing and Construction's Jerusalem district.

But for Nabi, the house and the land - ancestral land as she describes it - had no price tag.

"I asked them to cut my neck and do nothing to the land," said the small, animated woman in a recent interview, drawing an imaginary knife across her throat.

She spoke from a neighbour's porch in Beit Safafa, ringed by eight members of her host's family, who coaxed her to eat from trays of vegetables, lamb and rice.

At her side was a bag of pills. A clean bandage covered a dark and bloody puncture wound on her

wrists, where she had recently received an injection. The day before, she said, she had been placed on oxygen at the nearby Kupat Holim and then taken to Hadassah Hospital for six hours.

SHE HAD also been in the hospital on the day the Housing Ministry demolished her house.

"They came in the morning at seven. I was there. I saw them," said the 77-year-old Nabi, a distant relative of Nabi's, who, from her uncle's home across the street, watched the demolition crews arrive.

"They took her beds and furniture and put them in Bethlehem behind her daughter's house," Nabi related. "My aunt went to Bethlehem to bring the old lady. Of course, she was crying and shouting at them not to damage the house."

"There were many policemen, maybe 200 men [Cohen says there were only 25], and an ambulance," went on Nabi. "From seven until four in the afternoon two big bulldozers and one truck, took away the stones. Now she doesn't have a place to sleep. Sometimes, she goes to her daughter's in Bethlehem. Most of the time, she is at my uncle's."

"She had many trees and a well - now it is broken," said Nabi. "The garden came up to the street. Five years ago they took half of that. 'In the afternoon, she still goes there and sits on the rocks. She wants to stay on her rocks...'"

SLEEPING on the porch of her relative's house, Nabi can just look across the street to the mound of land and rock that once was her house.

"I'm there one night and here another night, and somewhere else a third night," she said grabbing at different points in the air and then throwing up her hands.

Her children are scattered, with no one to take her in permanently: two married daughters in Kuwait, a son in Amman, a widowed daughter in Jericho and another married daughter in Bethlehem who has seven children.

"So I am alone here. No one takes care of me. No one looks after me. First in 1970, the government took 40 dunams of my land. Then they destroyed my well and gardens. Now, I said to them 'I lived in this house before you came to this land...so please keep this small house for me.'"

She held her wrists up in the air as if to be handcuffed, asserting that twice before - in 1976 and 1981 - she was actually jailed briefly by the



Halima Abdul Nabi

(Eyal Ishai)

police so that she would not disrupt workers sent to tear up her yard and demolish, piecemeal, portions of her homestead, including the well, outhouse and an attached kitchen.

Throughout the years, she refused compensation because she didn't want to lose hope. Now that she has lost everything, she thinks the state should give her another piece of land and build her a new house - in Sharafat.

"I'll go to the prime minister," she said. "I'll go to the municipality, to the court, to any department and any ministry, and tell my story..."

But she still disputes the Housing Ministry's claim that her property was worth \$75,000.

That amount is not equal the price of a fig tree," she said, insisting that its value was closer to \$100,000.

WHEN THE Housing Ministry

finally moved to demolish the house, officials tried to be as humane as possible, said Cohen.

An ambulance was ordered to stand by on the site. Nabi's furniture was moved to her daughter's house in Bethlehem. And the ministry rented a motel room for a number of nights but she refused to stay there.

The demolition came after 16 years of negotiations, Cohen stressed, beginning in 1970 when the Ministry of Finance expropriated the land for Gilo, on which, he said, only a handful of Arab homes were located.

On October 1, 1976, after Nabi rejected the ministry's first offers of compensation, the Jerusalem District Court ordered her to relinquish her house, Cohen said. His office did not deal with Nabi's claim to the 40 dunams of agricultural land.

The Housing ministry's plans for

Gilo were not executed inflexibly, Cohen argued. For example, an Arab house across the street from Nabi's property ultimately escaped demolition, and the kindergarten planned for the site was placed elsewhere.

"If we had decided in 1970 that Nabi's house was to stay, we could have made another plan," Cohen added. But once the absorption center was built, it was too late to make allowances for Nabi's house.

IN THE early 1980s, said Cohen, the ministry obtained a new appraisal of the home - since by then the 1970 value represented very little money - and offered Nabi about \$75,000.

"All the time we were offering her compensation. We thought she would understand and leave," he added.

But she didn't. In 1983, the minis-

try obtained a court order authorizing them to evict Nabi by force - an order finally carried out three years later.

"We didn't want to do it," Cohen said. "An old woman, alone, with her mentality - it was difficult for her to understand."

But we had no choice. The house was too close to the road. And there is a lot of traffic. We needed parking and space for a park. The house was so close to the absorption center that it touched the buildings. It didn't even have a proper bathroom.

"The problem is not so much a legal one, it was a quality-of-life issue, for her and for the absorption center residents," said Cohen. He added that he knew nothing about the alleged piecemeal removal of parts of her house in earlier years.

The law still permits Nabi to obtain compensation, Cohen said. But the sum now would be less than the original \$75,000 offer, which no longer stands.

Since the house was destroyed, however, there have been no negotiations. According to Cohen neither of the two lawyers who have contacted Cohen about Nabi's case has presented him with a power of attorney to represent her.

IN A BASEMENT apartment of the Gilo absorption center, which looks directly at the rocky site of Nabi's former house, three French olim sat chatting one recent afternoon.

The apartment's new resident, a young mother with a kerchief pinned neatly over her head, had arrived in Israel just a week earlier, and was therefore ignorant of the story behind her new empty front yard.

But her two middle-aged visitors, veterans of the neighborhood, simply did not believe that Halima Abdul Nabi could have lost her house to a parking lot.

"It's not possible. Israelis can't be like that," said one. "I passed the house the very morning it was demolished. There were soldiers all around the site," said her companion. "They must have had a very good reason to destroy that house..."

What kind of good reason? Political reasons...something connected with terrorism, she repeated over and over.

"Who knows who was living in the old lady's house?" asked the other rhetorically. She waved a knowing finger in the air, angry now.

"You can't just listen to one side of the story," she said. "There must be a deeper reason for them to destroy a house in Gilo."

Morocco riding trend to economic recovery

Lower oil prices, weaker dollar, rains ease foreign debt

Ya'acov Lamdan

MOROCCO, like all Third World countries, carries a heavy foreign debt burden which has cast a shadow over its future and curtailed its ability to carry out development plans.

Fortunately, however, this North African country, which just a few weeks ago hosted Prime Minister Peres, is now beginning to benefit from some encouraging economic trends.

These trends include a decline in oil prices, a decline in world interest rates, a decline in the value of the U.S. dollar and increased crop yields, thanks to the end of a serious drought.

Morocco's foreign debt problems, however, are rooted in a decade of economic miscalculations, political misfortunes and simple bad luck.

The story begins in 1975, when the price of Morocco's largest export item, phosphate, quickly doubled, and seemed destined to climb even more - at least in the minds of government officials who prepared

an ambitious five-year plan.

A year later Moroccan troops entered the Western Sahara laying claim to still more phosphate-rich territory, but also touching off an ongoing war with Polisario rebels that proved a heavy drain on the economy and even today costs the kingdom some \$1 billion a year.

Meanwhile, the price of phosphate did not go up, it went down. In the beginning, the government claimed the decline was temporary, and continued with its development schemes and massive military build-up.

But by 1978, with the increase in foreign debts, particularly to banks in France and the U.S., Morocco was forced to slow its development policy in the face of a drastic reduction in income from the sale of phosphate and other export items.

After 1980, other global trends hit Morocco, as they hit other Third World nations, with an even bigger debt burden. Contributing factors

included an increase in interest rates, a stronger dollar, and rising oil prices. At the same time, the higher oil and foreign exchange costs increased the burden of fighting a war with Polisario rebels, while a five-year drought reduced grain yields.

If that were not enough, the decline in the price of phosphate continued.

This combination of factors sharpened Morocco's balance-of-payments crisis and increased her external debt to as much as \$14b. - most of it owed to foreign banks.

Given the economic realities, the government in 1983 imposed severe austerity measures, while also pressing creditors for a restructuring of loan repayments and a reduction in interest rates.

AT THE end of 1985, however, a new and more positive trend developed. That trend has grown even more vigorous this year, bringing about a meaningful change in Morocco's economic situation.

The brighter picture can be attributed to a number of different factors: the price of oil declined significantly, along with declines in interest

rates and the strength of the dollar. Wheat and barley imports were substantially reduced thanks to better rains.

Regarding the drop in oil prices - each \$1 decline in the price of a barrel of oil means an import savings of \$35m. a year for Morocco.

Thus the recent \$13-per-barrel decline in the price of oil has reduced the country's annual oil expenses by more than \$450m. annually. International interest rates have dropped two per cent this year, meaning a savings of about \$80m. for Morocco.

As for the dollar, to which most of the country's loans are tied, its value recently has declined by 35 per cent in relation to European currencies and by 15 per cent relative to Morocco's own currency. The decline translated into a savings this year of \$120m. in debt repayments.

Meanwhile, grain imports were reduced by another \$120m. These combined savings as compared to last year add up to over \$750m.

If such trends continue, the chances are good that Morocco's annual debt payments may be re-

duced to about \$1.7b. Obviously, additional U.S. support would brighten the picture - and the chances for more generous aid are possibly greater following the Ifrane summit between King Hassan and Prime Minister Peres.

MOROCCO, meanwhile, has submitted an application for full membership in the European Common Market, in a further bid to improve its economic outlook.

The Moroccan finance minister recently explained the request. As he said, Morocco maintains close commercial ties with Common Market members, exporting citrus fruits and phosphates and importing mostly manufactured goods.

But in recent months, Morocco has found herself in a more difficult position as two economic competitors - Spain and Portugal - have joined the market.

Morocco's request for full membership is thus an effort to regain her competitive position - while also claiming the shared ideals of democracy and free enterprise with Common Market members.

TOURISM is another arena in which Morocco is trying to improve

its ability to compete. The government has exerted significant efforts in recent years to draw more tourists particularly from Europe and the Arab world.

It's possible that the encouragement given to tourists from Israel, particularly those Israelis of Moroccan origin, represents another step in the same direction.

New Moroccan summer resorts and "Club Mediterranean"-style vacation spots, have drawn hordes of Europeans - and with the tourists, the foreign currency. Morocco's proximity to southern Europe, her inexpensive food and lodgings, and Moroccan's widespread command of French all have made the country a preferred European vacation spot.

In the last two years, the government has invested even more money in an effort to draw wealthy Arab tourists from the Persian Gulf, encouraging the construction of beach-side villas and palaces for the affluent guests. While no statistics yet reflect the success of such efforts, there are signs that tourism is on the rise, and that is sure to further improve Morocco's balance of payments.

Translated by Elaine Ruth Fletcher.

Sudan rebels threaten attack

William Norris/Khartoum

IN WHAT appears to be a desperate, all-out attempt to break the stalemate of the long-running civil war in the Sudan, southern rebel forces have moved against four strategic towns in the south.

The Sudan Peoples' Liberation Army which last month shot down a civilian airliner, killing all 60 people aboard, claimed on August 20 to have shelled the town and airport at Wau, killing 117 soldiers. In radio broadcasts monitored throughout the region, an SPLA spokesman claimed the attack had been a severe setback for Khartoum forces.

The attack on Wau follows the radio warning by the SPLA earlier this week to the populations of the towns of Wau, Malakal, Bentu and the once thriving Nile river terminal of Juba to leave their homes. Civilians, the broadcasts stated, would be allowed to pass through SPLA lines to safety.

From reports reaching Khartoum, it appears that the warnings were largely unheeded as they were seen as promising an escalation of the war which few people thought was within the capability of the SPLA. Later SPLA broadcasts said that thousands of people had fled in panic from Wau once the bombardment of the town began.

How much of this is propaganda

aimed at undermining the morale of the already badly stretched Sudanese forces and how much is fact is impossible, at this stage, to ascertain. But the SPLA are certainly making a concerted effort at breaking the stalemate which has kept them contained largely to the rural areas of the south.

AN ADDED problem is the ongoing famine in many areas. Aid supplies, coming in via Khartoum, are seen by some SPLA members as undermining their struggle by reinforcing, albeit indirectly, reliance on the north. The guerrilla forces, which undoubtedly have widespread support among the southern peasantry, are acutely aware of the need for aid in what is regarded by many international agencies as a disaster area. They are torn between the obvious humanitarian need to help the hungry and the political need to take physical control of the southern Sudan. Short-term political considerations are winning.

The argument is that the time is now ripe to press ahead with the military conquest of the towns which are still in northern hands. Once this is achieved - and the SPLA recognized as the legitimate authority in the largely Christian south - aid could once again flow unhindered to

people desperately in need of it.

But Sadek el-Mahdi's government in Khartoum shows no signs of being prepared to give up the south. And while SPLA claims that el-Mahdi and Libya's Col. Muammar Gaddafi have agreed to a joint attack on the SPLA are probably quite far from the truth. Libya is obviously making a lot of running in Khartoum's corridors of power.

The SPLA has claimed that Libya is to send 10,000 troops to bolster northern forces for a new offensive in the south.

It seems highly unlikely that Khartoum would risk such involvement by Libya even though Libya may be prepared to offer it. Not only would there be international repercussions - not least from Egypt - but internal as well. Although Gaddafi has his Sudanese supporters and both governments profess devout Islamic belief, the Libyan leader is, on balance, distrusted among the power brokers of Khartoum.

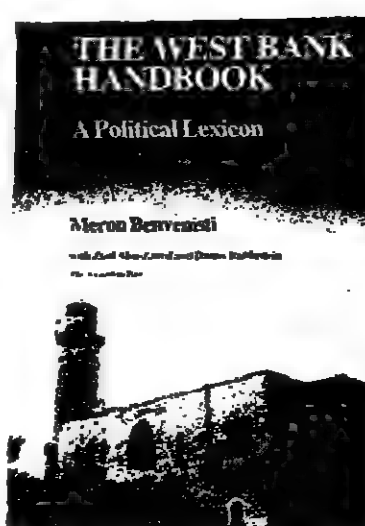
But Libya has made some gains as a result of the increasing pressure on Khartoum by the southern rebels. Gaddafi probably has more influence in Khartoum now than he used to. But whether it will last is another matter.

(London Observer Service)

The Middle East page is edited by Yehuda Littin

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In brief

This system has all the numbers

A UNIQUE SYSTEM for listing telephone calls has been developed for the Congress Centre in New York by the American company, Grumman, and the Israeli firm, IBS Software Industries.

The advantage of the system is that it charges clients on calls made from anywhere in the 1.8 million square foot building and not only from extensions in the exhibition hall.

All representatives get a secret code at the beginning of each exhibition. With the code, they can call from any extension in the building.

When billed, the client gets a detailed report specifying the telephone number, and the times of the beginning and end of the conversation.

TELEX MIX

Citex, a system for management of a mixture of telexes in medium-size and large organizations, is the only system that computerizes a mixture of telexes on the central IBM in an environment of many users.

It has been developed by Milud and IBS Software Industries and has been installed in the Israel Electric Corporation and Tadiran.

The system allows every worker in the organization (secretary, executive and engineer) to telex by using a word processor for sending and receiving them from the terminal in his room.

Every user has a private protected directory, administered by the system. At every stage, he can look at telexes in his directory update, or print them, send them or pass them to another user.

DICTIONARY

Users of IBM personal computers and compatible machines can add to their library a computerized version of Reuben Alcajay's Hebrew-English dictionary.

Tens of thousands of words were fed into the dictionary's computer version, called *Milonit*. All the user has to do in order to locate and replace the English equivalent of a Hebrew word is to point the computer's cursor (blinking pointer) at the desired word and press a key that activates the dictionary's search programme. The word, or similar words (if the spelling was not accurate) will appear in a window from which it can either be placed directly into the text or saved for future reference.

The programme was developed by Lansoft and is marketed in Israel by Algal Computers. A contract for the creation of Swedish, Finnish and English versions of *Milonit* was signed recently, according to Eyal Leibovitz, one of the owners of Lansoft.

A "private" dictionary, containing professional terms or other irregular words, can be created by the user and used in conjunction with the main dictionary. An English-Hebrew version of *Milonit* is currently under development.

PAPERLESS OFFICE

A computerized-office programme marketed here by CCI-Israel is

From novelty to necessity in 10 years

Doron Pely

DOCTORS AND COMPUTERS go together. It took the medical profession and the computer industry very little time to recognize the potential benefits of combining high-tech tools with various medical procedures, in and out of the operating room.

Ten years ago, computers in hospitals were a novelty. Today they perform complex medical tests, monitor the patient's condition, analyse and store the information.

Outside defence-related projects, it was in the medical high-tech field that Israel first established worldwide credentials as a source of sophisticated equipment. High-speed CAT (Computer Aided Tomography) scanners, developed by Elscint, received an enthusiastic welcome. A CAT scanner combines X-ray technology with computer image-processing techniques to provide doctors with accurate maps of examined tissues. Tumours, which were formerly hard to locate and diagnose, now show up clearly on the machine's monitor, bypassing the need for preliminary surgical explorations.

Prematurely born babies require constant supervision and monitoring. Computer-based machines such as "Tina," a blood gases monitor, help take some of the work-load off the nursing staff, while supplying round-the-clock surveillance. Sensors attached to the baby's skin send their readings to a micro-computer



The "Spectrofluorophotometer" analyses and compares enzymes.

(Yael Dene)

which, in turn, analyses the input and activates an alarm when the concentrations of oxygen and carbon dioxide indicate trouble.

High blood pressure is a major killer in today's stressful society. If discovered early and treated properly, it can be overcome. At Sheba Medical Centre's High Blood Pressure Unit, doctors are trying to combine early detection and proper treatment with the aid of a computerized "Spectrofluorophotometer,"

which analyses and compares certain enzymes (chemical compounds) responsible for the body's internal blood pressure regulating system. The machine's internal data bank collects the test results of each patient, and is capable of supplying the doctor with a clear picture of the patient's case history.

Dozens of blood tests are routinely needed during the course of a heart surgery. With today's computerized monitoring machines, these test results appear on a screen,

keeping the doctors aware of any relapses and allowing them to deal with complications as soon as they manifest.

ONE OF THE most time-consuming and irritating, yet essential, phases of correct diagnostic procedure is laboratory tests. Owing to the large number of tests that the average patient requires and the complexity of the systems involved, it usually takes days, even weeks before test results are submitted.

Special computer programmes, such as the Swiss "Netlab," go a long way towards solving the modern laboratory's "bottlenecks." Using magnetized Bar-code labels and a light-pen, the computer stores the essential data relating to each test, immediately after the sample is taken from the patient. All test results are fed into the computer automatically and any irregularities are marked for the doctor. The programme will also notify the doctor of any missing data and recommend re-testing if the results are suspicious. A computerized laboratory can process more than three thousand tests daily, almost without human intervention. It will not misfile reports, and will not allow the doctor to conclude the tests until all results are reported in.

Computer visionaries started talking about the possibility of replacing the human doctor by an all-knowing electronic one about a decade ago. So far this has not come about, at least not in the sense of our being able to relegate our medical problems to a computer. For the time being the medical profession can make use of huge data banks, containing aggregated information from thousands of doctors and case histories. A doctor can quiz the data bank to learn more about possible courses of treatment and medications, but he has the final say.

The problems involved in the application of the "computerized doctor" concept stretch beyond mere technical barriers. Legal questions, such as assigning responsibility, crop up immediately. Who would select the data to be fed into the computer? Who would vouch for this selection? Those are just a few of the problems. Furthermore, no computer can yet imitate exactly the working of the human brain, nor can it make use of intuition, flashes of pure genius and simple improvisations. The computerized doctor is still some years off into the future. But do we really want it?

Firm's new screen gives 'slice of life'

Device expected to aid quality controllers

A NEW generation of computers now being developed in Israel with "live" screens are as far ahead of standard computer screens as "talkies" were ahead of silent films.

Dr. Avraham Meidan, director of the computer firm Hashavshevet, believes that the new technology his firm is working on can be called the "sixth generation" of computers, even though the "fifth generation" has not yet been produced by the Japanese.

The new screen will not be static, but the data, in the form of graphics, will move like images on a regular TV screen. The data becomes like a "slice of life," says Dr. Meidan.

The young scientist, who completed his doctorate in philosophy but switched to computers a few years ago and set up his company, believes that his earlier training helped him find original approaches to computers.

The "live" computer screens will be particularly helpful in keeping an eye on quality control. The computer operator will be able to see the product being produced in its true colours through all the stages of production.

This is entered into the computer with the help of cameras and electronic sensors attached to the operating machines, the raw materials, the

measuring devices and even the workers.

Meidan believes that the new system will be used not only in industry for quality control but also in services and office work. The software being produced by Hashavshevet promises to be very user friendly, with "windows" available on the screen without erasing the text. With the windows, the computer user will be able to ask questions, do calculations and get additional information.

A POCKET calculator is a very simple kind of computer. But soon pocket calculators will be able to do much more than add and subtract.

Hewlett-Packard has produced a calculator called Business Consultant, which uses your words (profit, price, net cost) in formulas you enter for solving problems in finance, business and statistics.

According to *Popular Science's* August issue, the calculator can be personalized to carry one's name, address, phone number and meeting schedules. Costing \$175, the calculator has two keyboards: one for numbers and one for characters for rapid and easy data entry.

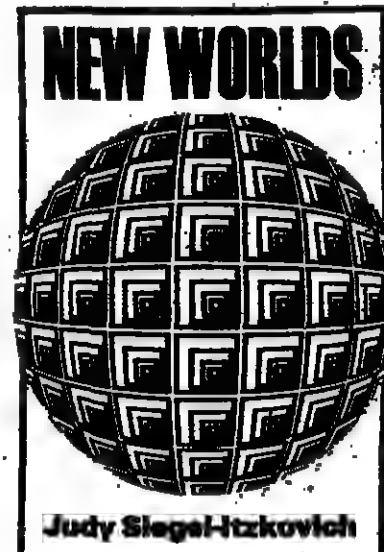
A ROBOT named "Super Sally" scared the daylights out of a group of middle-aged women in Evansville,

Indiana, when it entered their aerobics exercise class and started to give lessons. But gradually the women got used to it, and even began to like it. The mini-robot was filling in for two sisters who usually run the exercise class in a day-care centre for the elderly and middle-aged.

"Sit on the floor and roll your heads. I'm pointing around to check you," says Super Sally. The robot then maneuvers around the room and checks on the women.

It was donated by the son of the one of the members of the class who builds robots. The women were daunted at first by the robot and kept their distance. But after a while, they began to follow the instructions of the robot which never gets tired, impatient or muscle-sore.

COURSES in playing the piano and the organ can be given on an IBM personal computer. The software, called Musicum, uses a personal computer, a microphone and a system that turns the player's music into notes. A printer is also needed to print the notes on paper. The music student can analyse his performance as well as record music he performed and hear it played back. So far, 2,500 of the programmes have been sold in the U.S., Canada, Japan, Australia and England.



POETRY and computers seemed far-removed, but a software programme designed by a 17-year-old pupil at the Tel Aviv University's practical engineering school, has written poetry. Alon Amit, working on an IBM PC, won honours for his work. The teenager, who began playing with computers at age 13, was at first coached by his father. Gradually he began to use a computer to produce words and phrases that make sense even though they were chosen at random.

Amit wrote the programmes in Pascal, which allows any operator to

dictate the vocabulary and the structure he wants according to his taste. However, the computer cannot judge the quality of the poem; the human operator must do so.

A BLACK-and-white strip that can be stapled into magazines and books and produce data on an IBM or Apple computer, has been developed.

Called Softstrip, it is a sort of high-density bar code, like that printed on products in the supermarket for pricing, and contains data encoded in thin, horizontal lines. A 20-centimetre-long strip can contain as many as 5,500 characters, according to *Popular Science*. The \$200 reader device that must be used with the strip has a motorized scanning head that uses infrared light to retrieve the encoded information. Neither coffee nor water stains slow down the reader. Colouring the strip with a felt-tipped pen also has no effect, and even folding and creasing it causes no permanent errors.

Computer magazines may be the first to make use of the strips as a way of offering programmes and data. But Causin Systems of Connecticut, which developed it, thinks that bank and credit-card statements may work on the system. The head of the software company even uses such a strip as a business card. Run through the reader, it shows the names of the 33 original employees of the company.

He's the one who keeps Apples printing in Israel

Simson Garfunkel

IF YOU have ever used a Hebrew word processor on an Apple II computer, chances are that it was Hebrew Writer 1.0, "the most used and most stolen Hebrew word processor in the world," says Matthew Weiss, "a translation of Apple Writer 1.0." Weiss should know: besides doing the translation, he designed the character set which the Apple II uses to display Hebrew letters on its video-screen.

Weiss, a 1965 graduate in electrical engineering from Penn State University ("Back then, they kept the transistors in glass cabinets for people to look at"), has lived in Israel for the last 10 years. He bought an Apple II+ computer in the U.S. in 1979 because it was the only computer in the store that had a 220v transformer. "I learned from the Apple II about electronics and programming again," he told me.

Since then, Weiss has performed the Hebrew "localization" for all of Apple's computers sold in Israel, including the Apple IIe, the Apple Imagewriter and the Imagewriter II. He has also performed the Hebrew translation of Apple Writer 2.0 and the IBM word processing programme Bankstreet Writer - called Koshier writer - is now used throughout the Israeli public school system, Weiss said.

The most amazing part of Weiss's translations is that he does them solely from the machine code, without reference to the original language or programme that the word processor was written in. Machine code - the instructions that the microprocessor actually executes - is devoid of the meaningful names and comments that programmers typically include to make their programmes more understandable. Few programmers would attempt to make minor changes to a programme as complex as a word processor without the source code.

IN JUNE 1984, Yeda Computers, Tel Aviv, Apple's distributor in Israel, asked Weiss to write a Hebrew word processor for the Apple Macintosh. Weiss accepted the contract - reluctantly, because he preferred his trusty Apple IIe to the new Macintosh. "Yeda never gave anybody the Hebrew word processor because they knew I would come around to it," he said.

The programme Weiss wrote, BiWord, turned out to be a disaster. "The basic programme is wonderful," Weiss confided, "but I just couldn't get the bugs out." After 1½ years of development the project was scrapped. Although many Macintosh computers today use BiWord, the programme is not supported, nor is it likely to be.

In 1985 Apple released its laser printer, the Laserwriter, in Israel. At the time, Yeda contracted DOS Limited, Weiss's Raanana-based company, to design Hebrew and Arabic fonts for the printer. Weiss, eager to work on something besides BiWord, accepted the contract.

Unlike dot-matrix printers such as the Apple Imagewriter, the Laserwriter does not represent the individual characters of a font as a collection of dots. Instead, the Laserwriter defines each character as an outline made up of lines and curves. A complicated language called PostScript is used to define the fonts and page layout. PostScript was developed by Adobe Systems Incorporated, a California-based company.

In developing the Hebrew and Arabic fonts, Weiss and his co-workers learned a great deal about PostScript and font design. This January, Weiss and Israel Roth, a physics student at Tel Aviv University, started development of a programme called Laserworks. Laserworks is a programme which allows an unskilled person to easily develop PostScript fonts for use with the Apple Laserwriter and other PostScript printers.

USING LASERWORKS, an experienced font designer can easily create fonts as beautiful as any in existence, yet the programme is simple enough to use with only a few

minutes of instruction. Weiss says that computer manuals are a crutch for lazy programmers and that computer literacy is a hoax.

DOS Ltd. is marketing Laserworks only in the U.S. "I've learned not to trust the Israeli market," Weiss said. Although DOS Ltd. has a small sales office in New England, the product is published, packaged and shipped from Israel. Weiss has found conducting a major sales effort in the U.S. from Israel very difficult. "The distance is a real problem. We use electronic mail. Without that, we couldn't possibly succeed."

On the horizon for DOS Ltd. is a programme which Weiss says will "revolutionize desktop publishing" - Laserdraw. Laserdraw is a system that will allow an untrained person to combine text, graphics and photographs to create all kinds of printed copy, from magazine ads to newspapers and books. Beyond simple half-toned photographs, Laserdraw, also written with Roth, will be able to produce separations for colour offset printing.

DOS Ltd. currently has eight employees, including two in the U.S.

IBM introduces powerful new PC

IBM Corp. introduced a new Personal Computer XT with increased memory, an Intel 80286 microprocessor chip and up to three internal drives at a press conference in the U.S. yesterday.

IBM said the Intel chip was previously used exclusively in IBM PC AT.

The new XT model operates up to three times faster than earlier mod-

els and comes standard with 640 kilobytes of memory.

IBM said it also introduced a software package to facilitate tape backup for IBM Personal Computers and nine new educational software programmes for use by students on IBM Personal Computers, an optional speech adapter for the IBM PC configurations.

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IBM is waging a multi-front war on PC 'clones'

As market share declines, IBM Israel decides to get tough

By DORON PELY
For The Jerusalem Post

IBM Israel has decided to adopt a "get tough" policy against manufacturers, importers and even consumers of "clones" or "compatible" personal computers which the company claims are violating its copyrights. The giant computer corporation is worried about the deterioration of its dominant position in the personal computer market, due to stiff competition from these low-priced imitations.

Talking with reporters in his office at the IBM tower in Tel Aviv, IBM Israel Chairman Yehoshua Maor said his company would not stand by idly while its products are copied and marketed in disregard of copyright protection laws. "IBM Israel intends to pursue the subject aggressively and without delay," said Maor.

The unprecedented success of IBM's line of personal computers brought about a wave of "clones" designed to do almost everything the original IBM could do, in some cases better and faster than the original, but at less than half the price. Fast operators in Southeast Asia, as well as many of the industry's prominent manufacturers, followed the rule, "If you can't beat them, imitate them," and flooded the world's markets with IBM look-alikes.

IBM tried to maintain a stiff upper-lip attitude in the face of the competition. But as its market share of personal computer sales dropped from a high of 43 per cent in August 1985 down to 32 per cent in May 1986, IBM could no longer afford to ignore the new realities. "Compatibles are so much cheaper than our

originals, in some cases, only because their manufacturers didn't have to shell out huge sums for research and development and for advertising," said Maor. "They just copied our products, whole or in part."

Among the steps that IBM took to curb the invasion of cheap compatibles were warning letters, sent to authorized dealers of IBM equipment. Meant to deter dealers from getting into the lucrative imitations market, the letters pointed out that such steps would be a breach of the dealer's contract with IBM. The company used an external legal adviser to warn large computer companies about the potential copyright violation problems that might arise should they decide to go ahead with plans to import hundreds of IBM compatibles from Taiwan, initially as a service to their workers.

"Three out of the four companies to which we've sent letters responded by stopping the violations," said IBM's attorney Ze'ev Ottensooer. "The company intends to publish advertisements, warning the public against buying imitations of copyright-protected IBMs," he added. Ottensooer refused to specify what additional steps IBM intends to take, should its present policy fail to impress more than a dozen importers and retailers of compatibles currently operating in Israel, but he recited a list of overseas court decisions given in response to similar complaints by IBM, hinting that the legal foundations for bringing such suits in Israel have already been laid.

In order to make its products

more attractive, IBM reduces prices on some models by 15 per cent, and will probably lower the prices of the rest of its PC line before the end of 1986. Still, some compatibles sell in Israel for about \$1,000 which is half the price of similarly equipped IBM originals.

Some of the IBM "clones" are outright copies of the original, utilizing internal components and programmes that are copyright protected. The other kind of compatibles are "legitimate" - independently designed to run popular programmes which were developed originally for the IBM personal computer. IBM says it intends to fight only those computers which either look exactly like its own product or contain copied components and programmes.

During the last two years Israelis purchased thousands of IBM look-alikes imported from Southeast Asia and even produced in Israel. IBM is reluctant to release sales figures, but market observers say the worldwide clone invasion hurt IBM badly enough to force it to go out and fight. Personal computer sales are expected to reach \$3 billion worldwide in 1986, according to Maor.

Importers and retailers of IBM clones do not intend to give up their prospering business without a fight. According to Gershon Mendelson, technical manager at Danil Systems, an importer of IBM clones from Taiwan, the Taiwanese government supplied his company with signed affidavits attesting to the authenticity of the components which make up the Danil computer, so IBM doesn't have a legal foot to stand on.

China makes debut at British air show

By JERRY LEWIS
Jerusalem Post Correspondent and Agencies

China is making its first appearance and an Israeli delegation has been invited after a two-year lapse, as 30 new aircraft are put through their paces at Farnborough, the world's biggest aerospace trade fair.

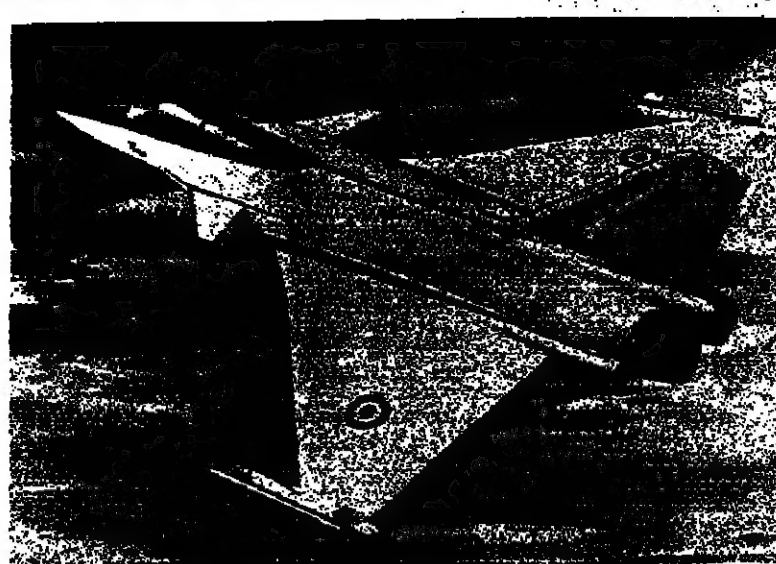
Some 300,000 visitors are expected to flock to the Farnborough airfield in southern England during the week-long show, which began Sunday, to view a record 700 exhibits of military and civilian aircraft, missiles, engines and equipment.

Just as important as who is at the air show is who is not. Many American aircraft makers, for one, are not in attendance, because they fear terrorist reprisals. There are no Israeli exhibits at the show, either.

However, the Israeli defence attaché in London, Brig. Gen. Ya'acov Even received an invitation to attend the show, the first for an Israeli official in two years. Britain had withheld invitations in the past to express its disapproval of Israel's continued presence in Lebanon and, indeed, had imposed an arms-sales embargo in July 1982 that has not been fully rescinded.

Over the past four years, however, the range of equipment covered by the ban has been narrowed, as relations between the two countries improved. In June, Even was invited to the British army exhibition at Aldershot by the British Defence Ministry.

At Farnborough, meanwhile, manufacturers from 24 countries are competing for a slice of an aerospace market estimated to be \$1.4 trillion through the end of the century.



An early mock-up of Marcel Dassault-Breguet Industries Rafale jet fighter, one of several being exhibited at the Farnborough air show.

The Chinese are showing models of a new fighter, a supersonic attack plane, a light helicopter and air-to-air and coastal defence missiles.

A chief attraction is the Soviet Union's giant Antonov AN-124, the world's largest and heaviest passenger plane which made its debut at last year's Paris Air Show.

But the talk of Sunday's preview was two jets competing to be the model for a fighter jet to take Western Europe into the 21st century.

A small technical snag delayed the flight of British Aerospace's Experimental Aircraft Programme (EAP) jet for several hours but the \$270 million fighter finally took to the skies with an impressive display of loops and rolls.

British Aerospace hopes its delta-winged, electronically controlled

invitation for foreign participation in the design.

On the ground, officials at GEC Avionics said they had ironed out the problems which have besieged attempts to provide Britain with a new early-warning radar system.

The Nimrod Airborne Early Warning, begun in 1977, was due to go into service in 1984 to replace Britain's 40-year-old propeller-driven surveillance fleet.

But the project has been beset by technical problems and the Ministry of Defence has said it will give serious consideration to foreign alternatives such as Boeing's Awaacs when it makes a decision in the next few weeks.

Interest at the air field was also drawn to several stands showing a new generation of prop-fan engines which operate two counter-rotating propellers shaped like ship's wheels and offer up to 40 per cent savings in fuel.

At the four-nation European Airbus Industries exhibition, officials denied press reports that Britain could pull out of the consortium's plans to develop its new medium and long-range A330 and A340 passenger planes.

They said talks were continuing with St. Louis-based McDonnell Douglas Corp. over possible cooperation in the production of a long-haul plane to compete with Boeing's highly successful 747.

But they said no collaboration had been agreed with Douglas aircraft, which is developing its own long-range MD-11, and repeated that plans to forge ahead with its \$2.5b. A330/A340 project would not be dropped.

TOURISM BRIEFS / Greer Fay Cashman

Summer packages still available at Eilat hotels

Officially, the summer vacation period is over. But not in Eilat, where it's summer-time nearly all year long and where several hotels are still offering summer vacation packages.

Singles can stay at Club In for as little as NIS 21 per night mid-week and for NIS 29 at weekends. The only catch is that Club In rents out villas, not rooms, so you have to come with family or friends. The low price is for a minimum of four people per villa. If you stay four nights mid-week, you get an extra discount and pay only NIS 60 for the whole period.

The Sonesta, on a three-night, mid-week package, is charging NIS 50 per person per night in a double room for bed and breakfast. Those who want to stay for four nights will

also get a free boat ride with lunch on board.

VACATIONERS GOING SOUTH may want to take advantage of the Arava Riders Club half-day, full-day or three-day trips on horseback. The club is operated under the aegis of Kibbutz Ketura, which offers complimentary transportation from and to your hotel, a full tour of the kibbutz and a trip on horseback through the dunes and desert plains. Visitors interested in the flora and fauna of the area but wary of mounting a horse, can ride in a horse-drawn carriage.

NOT TO BE OUTDONE, the Ye'elim holiday village not far from Ketura, is offering a choice of horses or camels. The essential difference is that the camel-riding expeditions are only four hours long. The holiday village, which is operated by Kibbutz Groit, offers three kinds of accommodation for those who care to stay overnight or for several days. The choices are two-bedroom, air-conditioned bungalows, a trailer park or a tent site.

HORSE LOVERS interested in attending the International Arabian Horse Show at the Rishon LeZion Amphitheatre this Friday can avail themselves of direct transport from Jerusalem and Tel Aviv. Bus tickets, which should be purchased before Friday, are available from Government Tourist Offices in both cities. The return fare is NIS 10 from Jerusalem and NIS 6 from Tel Aviv. The United Tours buses transporting visitors to the final events in the horse championships depart from the King David Hotel annex in Jerusalem at 1:15 p.m. and from 113 Hayarkon Street, Tel Aviv at 2 p.m.

SO POPULAR were the summer cruises organized by Malchis Agencies on the City of Rhodes, that the company is planning additional cruises during the Rosh Hashana and Succot holiday periods. The 10-day cruises with October 2 and October 16 departure dates have kosher cuisine. Israeli entertainers on board and a casino. Stops en route include Dubrovnik and Venice.

SOUVENIR HUNTERS who like to keep mementos, such as towels and ash trays, of the hotels they have stayed at are a persistent problem for hostellers. One Eilat hotel recently reported that it lost some 2,500 towels to guests in a single season.

Now the hotels have something to fight back with, although it may cause a few of their guests embarrassment. At the Kitec-Hotex exhibition of hotel equipment in Tel Aviv this week, a variety of sophisticated electronic devices designed to prevent theft are on display.

Like the tags attached to goods at stores to prevent shoplifting, these devices require attaching a metal tag to movable items that in turn will set off an alarm if someone tries to bring them past a sensor located at the hotel's exits.

WORLD BUSINESS IN BRIEF

Gold, platinum prices up sharply

ZURICH (Reuters). - Gold and platinum prices rose sharply yesterday as buying fever gripped precious metals markets and dealers said gold might break through the key \$400-an-ounce barrier.

"Everybody is buying, professionals, retail investors, industrial customers," said a dealer at a major Swiss bank. Turnover was enormous, he added.

Gold opened in London at a bid price of \$394.50 a troy ounce yesterday, compared with late Monday's \$391.75. At mid-morning the city's five major bullion dealers fixed a recommended price of \$395.50.

In Zurich, the bid price was \$395.25, up from \$391.50 late Monday, while in Hong Kong, gold rose \$6.04, to close at a bid \$392.43.

In Zurich, platinum gained some \$10 to begin at \$646 an ounce, a new six-year high. Platinum in 1985 was changing hands for as little as \$340 an ounce.

The gains are the latest in a rally begun several weeks ago prompted by concern that South Africa, a major producer of both metals, could decide to restrict supplies as a retaliatory measure against possible western sanctions.

Despite Pretoria's denials that such a move would be considered, speculators are returning to precious metals after a period of some years when the markets in these were flat.

A GLOOMY PICTURE of the Arab economic situation was drawn by the United Arab Emirates minister of state for financial and industrial affairs in an address to Arab central bank governors yesterday.

"The Arab economy is still unable to break out of the recession cycle that hit the world in 1984," Ahmed Al-Tajer said. "This is aggravated by hazy international monetary relations, due to the inefficient world monetary system which does not satisfy the needs and aspirations of the Third World."

He also blamed the drop in commodity prices and the protectionist policies of the Western industrial powers for the Arabs' economic woes.

TWO MORE OPEC STATES

announced production cuts yesterday to comply with the cartel's decision to impose quotas in a bid to boost oil prices.

Venezuela reduced output by about 150,000 barrels a day from July levels of 1.555 million barrels daily. The minister of energy and mines, Arturo Hernandez, said that if members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries abide by the quotas the price of oil should continue to rise from the current level of around \$15 a barrel.

Ecuador also cut output, but the government would not say by how much. Press reports estimated the reduction would amount to somewhere between 45,000 and 100,000 barrels daily. Production peaked earlier this year at 300,000 barrels a day.

EGYPTIAN PREMIER Ali Lutfi leaves for Paris and London today to rally support for debt-ridden Egypt in its talks with the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

An IMF team is currently in Cairo to consider Egypt's request for balance-of-payments support and review recent and proposed economic reforms.

Diplomats said Lutfi was expected to ask France and Britain to use their influence with the IMF, which is demanding a strict reform package as a precondition for providing fresh credits and rescheduling debt repayments.

Egypt is finding it difficult to service the estimated \$36 billion debt

UNCTAD CHIEF Kenneth Daddie said Monday it was "imperative" for developed countries to speed up economic growth and lower interest rates if the world economy is to prosper.

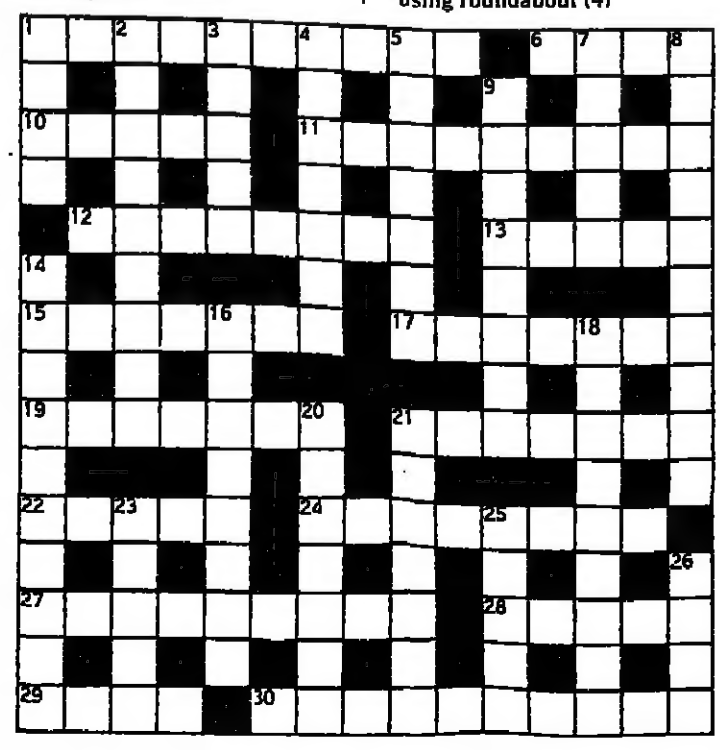
In a keynote speech to the UN Conference on Trade and Development, Daddie said deflationary tendencies are "the single most pervasive threat to world prosperity."

JAPAN HAS AGREED to reduce barriers to imports of farm products, but has not indicated when it will do so, Australian Trade Minister John Dawkins told reporters yesterday. The Japanese government had no immediate comment.



ONE-ON-ONE CROSSWORD

ACROSS	DOWN
1 Vehicles stop—no reversing here in Surrey (10)	1 Four, for example, can be company (4)
6 Some nutritious items listed in it (4)	2 Practice getting ready for the night (3)
10 It's the underground river, first to last, for her (5)	3 He will shortly ring—to say this? (5)
11 Single Liberal urged to follow, being a member short (3-8)	4 Old rate of exchange is tight on one (7)
12 Television programme requiring wide-angle cameras? (8)	5 Ham done by Bill? (7)
13 Mysterious hit for an Ambridge dynasty perhaps (5)	7 Lord! Who was to blame when the Greeks lost their marbles? (3)
15 Slander about celebrity is hot stuff (7)	8 Dig below base! (10)
17 Trains moving to junction are in it, presumably (7)	9 Medicals ordered to show things that might recur (8)
19 Call to meet when in the pink (5-2)	14 Make notes about subject of superficial knowledge (10)
21 Jack and Mark go on the wagon! (7)	16 No particular station for Americans? (8)
22 Praise from former wife getting fortune in retirement (5)	18 Cooked past eight, it is stringy on the plate (9)
24 Gunshot going off around university is not called for (8)	20 Do we look better for his treatment? (7)
27 Kind of motor for getting revs started? (9)	21 Side-arms store (7)
28 In the meantime, I'm off in Bury! (5)	23 Half-timbered royal house? (5)
29 Dress-ring lost by Greta? (4)	25 What you are doing with your voice when you sing, one hears (5)
30 Perhaps it gleams at Cheddar Gorge (10)	26 Straight route, perhaps, not using roundabout (4)



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DOWN 8 Part of bird's wing	DOWN 1 Provide schooling
10 Side of King Arthur's court	2 Staying-power
11 Drove back of guns	3 Boring tool
	4 Official letter
	5 Frivolous, absurd
	6 Edible bulb
	9 Constancy, strength
	14 Character in "The Merchant of Venice"
	15 Type of bacon
	16 Navigational instrument
	19 White-faced
	20 Social gathering
	21 Yellowish-brown fossil resin

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06/01/86

MARKET PLACE

DAVID KRIVINE

Sharing the wealth

In the current round of wage talks Yisrael Kessar, the Histadrut's talented secretary-general, chants again one of his old refrains: The burden of cuts in the economic recovery programme is being carried by the workers.

Can that be avoided? There are two ways of reducing the income of the worker and two ways of reducing the income of the capitalist. With the worker you can slash his wages and then you can increase the tax on what is left.

With the capitalist you can certainly increase his tax but you cannot slash his profit because his profit is not a fixed sum. It is the difference between income and expense - and that varies from company to company. A company that does well makes a lot of money, a company that does badly makes nothing. The option of getting rich must exist, people will not go into business otherwise.

What the government can control is the average level of profits. It can do that by organizing a boom or by organizing a slump. If it organizes a boom, as was being done quite successfully in Israel up to last summer, the capitalist benefits. If it organizes, let us say, a recession, as it has tried to do since the economic recovery programme, the capitalist suffers. Whether the worker suffers, too, depends on how grave the recession is.

If the recession is such as to create a tough competitive situation and no more than that, the worker does not necessarily suffer. Whatever happens to profits, his wage is anchored in the collective agreement and cannot drop.

If the recession becomes a slump and many capitalists go bankrupt, it follows that many workers will find themselves out of a job, which is not so good.

There will be rich people around in either situation, make no mistake about that. The business climate in Israel today is less than buoyant, at least for exporters. Even so, some firms do well.

They are outnumbered by the firms which do badly. But the socially-conscious trade unionist who resents gross economic inequality will still see big Volvos disgorging glittering-dressed persons outside luxury restaurants.

What he does not see is harassed company chairmen explaining to exasperated shareholders why the firm goes on losing money and why its stock continues to drop. The successful firm can at least be taxed. Out of every NIS 1 million of profit it distributes in Israel the Treasury grabs two-thirds (40 per cent company tax and 45 per cent on the balance); that is, assuming all shareholders are in the top tax bracket. If it took more, the owners would close shop.

The system is far from faultless. Since the tax level is so high exemptions are given with a large hand - to "approved" enterprises and "approved" investments. The workers get exemptions too, on productivity bonuses and night shifts.

That is not the right way to run a fiscal system, the Americans were doing the same and reached the conclusion that they had got it wrong.

Instead of making the tax too high and then allowing privileged categories to pay what turns out to be too low a tax or no tax at all, the Reagan administration has reduced the general tax level to sensible proportions - and no longer permits any exceptions.

If Israel were to do the same, and if in addition the government started spending no more than the revenue it receives so that prices stabilize for good, the average income of the country's capitalists would still be higher than the average income of the country's wage earners. But not so much higher as to incur the wrath of Kessar and his Histadrut colleagues.

Egypt boosts oil prices for early September

CAIRO (AP) - Egypt has increased its oil export prices for the first half of September by between \$1.70-\$1.75 a barrel, the Oil Ministry said yesterday.

After a meeting by the pricing committee, which reviews prices monthly, an official said the top-grade Suez blend had increased \$1.75 to \$12.50 a barrel. Belayim blend's price went up \$1.75 to \$11.75 a barrel.

The official said Ras Badran blend was increased \$1.70 to \$11.40 and Ras Ghareb \$1.70 to \$10.50 a barrel. It was the second consecutive increase in export prices this year.

Solel Boneh unveils 5-part plan to overcome debt woes

Post Economic Staff
Solel Boneh Ltd. yesterday said it had reached an agreement with the government to rescue the financially troubled construction concern.

The five-part agreement calls for, among other things, the government to provide \$80 million in loan guarantees, and for Bank Leumi and Bank Hapoalim to write off some \$20m. in debts. Eshel Shilo, managing director of the Histadrut-owned concern, said the measures should enable Solel Boneh to return to profitability by the end of 1987.

The rescue package, which was the subject of negotiations between Solel Boneh management and a government committee headed by Treasury budget director Aharon Fogel, received final approval from the Knesset finance committee this week.

The five main elements of the package are:
• Hevrat Ha'ovdim, the Histadrut-owned holding company that owns Solel Boneh, will increase its capital investment in the construction company by \$80m.

• Solel Boneh will sell some \$110m. in assets - mainly investments in land - over a two- to three-year period. The income from the sales will go exclusively towards paying off the company's \$350m. in debts and increasing its liquidity.

• The government will deposit some \$80m. with Bank Leumi and Bank Hapoalim, thus guaranteeing a

loan the two banks - currently Solel Boneh's biggest creditors - will then make to the concern. The 10-year loan at 7 per cent interest will replace short-term borrowings the company has.

In addition, the two banks will write off \$20m. in what Solel Boneh described in a statement as "excess" interest on debts thus far accumulated. The Bank of Israel will also authorize \$37m. in long-term foreign-currency loans, which will be provided by the two banks.

• Solel Boneh will continue its staff-reduction programme. Under an agreement worked out with union representatives, the company is committed to cutting its 10,000-strong permanent staff by 3,200 by July 1987, with Hevrat Ha'ovdim bearing the costs of early retirement and compensation.

As of now, some 2,200 personnel have left the company, Solel Boneh said.

• The final element is Solel Boneh's management restructuring programme, which has been largely completed. The company has already merged its seven divisions into three - engineering and contracting, industrial and quarrying, and Solel Boneh International, its overseas construction unit.

The engineering and contracting division has been consolidated from 30 local units into 10 regional units, with unprofitable local units closed. All the remaining regional units are

required to be individually profitable.

The financial difficulties of Solel Boneh, Israel's largest construction concern, go back many years. With the downturn in the construction industry some years ago, the company began funding its own projects through a newly formed unit, Solel Boneh Investments. In the meantime, it bought up a competing building firm, Drucker Development Co. In the end, both affiliates lost money.

The company was also forced to pay a steep 15 per cent wage hike to workers early in 1983, which made it increasingly uncompetitive with other builders.

Government spending cuts imposed in 1984 and the institution of the economic stabilization programme in July 1985 finally broke the company. The government's austerity programme cut sharply into the company's business, which was heavily reliant on huge public works projects. Income from domestic projects dropped to \$350m. in 1985 from \$600m. four years earlier, according to Solel Boneh.

Inflation, which peaked at 445 per cent in 1984, eroded the company's working capital. The stabilization programme reduced inflation, but interest rates continued to remain at rates as high as 6 per cent a month. Solel Boneh's debts soared to \$350m. as of last March from \$162m. in 1983. Of that, \$130m. were short-term debts with high interest rates.

Consumer spending goes on unabated

By AVI TEMKIN

Consumers continued their spending spree last month, but the Treasury and Prime Minister Peres agreed that there was no special reason for taking extraordinary measures to counter it.

Figures released yesterday by the Finance Ministry showed that since April some 23,500 new cars have been imported, an increase of 57 per cent from the same period last year. Imports of TV sets meanwhile soared 246 per cent to 34,400 and those of video cassette recorders jumped 190 per cent to 5,900.

The Treasury meanwhile reported that the number of Israelis travelling abroad last month totalled 80,000, one-third more than in August 1985. They paid travel taxes totalling NIS 15 million.

Peres said yesterday the Treasury had assured him that the NIS 420 million injection of funds into the economy in August and the recent surge in private consumption were no cause for concern.

Speaking yesterday to reporters the Treasury's Director-General Emmanuel Sharon said the large monetary injection, which came because the government redeemed debts that came due rather than turn them over, came as no surprise. Sharon stressed that developments were in accordance with government plans, and forecasted in the budget. Sharon meanwhile revealed that the Treasury expected no rise in inflation in the foreseeable future. He said the rise in the cost-of-living index would be no more than 1 per cent in August and 1.5 per cent in September. He added that in October there would be a seasonal increase in inflation, which would bring it to 2.8 per cent for the month.



Prime Minister Peres (right), dressed in protective clothing, inspects a specially designed package at Ashdod's Travenol Laboratories Ltd. The premier expressed a strong interest in wages at the plant, but received contradictory reports. Management maintained that production workers received no less than NIS 500 a month, but at least one worker insisted he made just NIS 350. The managers, however, produced a salary stub, showing the worker make NIS 529 in August.

— MICHAEL YUDELMAN

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Petah foreign-currency deposit rates were unavailable yesterday.

SHEKEL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES (September 1)

Currency	Buy	Sell	Banknotes	Rep.
U.S. Dollar	1.4880	1.5050	—	1.5020
Deutsche Mark	1.7558	1.4942	1.45	1.52
Pound Sterling	0.7263	0.7373	0.72	0.7355
French Franc	2.1975	2.2249	2.15	2.2255
Japanese Yen	0.2218	0.2246	0.21	0.2244
Dutch Florin	0.9589	0.9718	0.94	0.9688
Swiss Franc	0.6460	0.6531	0.63	0.6520
Swedish Krona	0.8023	0.8142	0.79	0.8127
Norwegian Krone	0.2149	0.2176	0.21	0.2174
Danish Krone	0.2028	0.2053	0.20	0.2048
Finland Mark	0.1924	0.1948	0.19	0.1944
Canadian Dollar	0.3024	0.3062	0.30	0.3060
Australian Dollar	1.0646	1.0779	1.05	1.0759
S. African Rand	0.8995	0.9107	0.84	0.9086
Belgian Franc	0.6847	0.6920	0.68	0.6911
Austrian Shilling	0.3470	0.3513	0.34	0.3562
Italian Lira	1.0341	1.0470	1.02	1.0451
Jordanian Dinar	1.0557	1.0688	1.03	1.0685
Egyptian Pound	—	—	4.19	4.45
ECU	1.5275	1.5485	—	1.5444

* Rep. rates are for September 2

SUPPLIED BY BANK LEUMI

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS

(September 2)

PRECIOUS METALS

GOLD: LONDON A.M. FIX 395.50 P.M. FIX 393.25

PARIS NOON FIX 392.90 ZURICH P.M. 394.50

SILVER: LONDON P.M. 520.50

PLATINUM: LONDON P.M. 640.00

PALLADIUM: LONDON P.M. 144.00

FOREIGN CURRENCY CROSS RATES (London 15.30GMT)

Forward Rates

	SPOT	2 MTHS	3 MTHS	6 MTHS
DEUTSCHMARK	2.0310/20	44/38	64/58	118/108
POUND STERLING	1.4910/20	101/99	147/144	271/266
SWISS FRANC	1.6370/80	45/41	66/61	128/118
JAPANESE YEN	153.95/05	28/24	39/34	62/55
FRENCH FRANC	6.6443/55	30/45	45/65	90/120
ITALIAN LIRA	1402.00/00	1325/1425	2075/2125	3750/3850
DUTCH GILDER	2.2873/83	23/19	34/30	59/59
BELGIAN FRANC	42.055/075	10.5/12.5	15/18	30/35
DANISH KRONE	7.8750/75	400/450	650/700	1550/1650
S.AFRICAN RAND	—	27/22	43/38	52/45
EUROPEAN CURRENCY UNIT	1.0339/43	30/27	43/38	74/68
FINNISH MARK	4.8700/20	770/810	950/1030	1680/1780
AUSTRALIAN DOLLAR	0.8995/97	86/83	123/118	213/207
NORWEGIAN KRONE	7.2900/50	1045/1055	1575/1585	3120/3150

Formula for determining forward rates:
high/low (eg. 220/210) - deduct from spot price.
low/high (eg. 210/220) - add to spot price.

NEW YORK FINANCIAL MARKETS

(September 2)

U.S. MONEY RATES

Prime rate 7.50%; Broker Loan 7.00%-6.87%; NY Euros 3 month 5%-%½%; Fed Funds late 5¼%

NEW YORK FOREIGN EXCHANGE

PREVIOUS CLOSING 2.0290/00 1.8300/00 1.4915/25 183.9000 1.3864/69

OPENING 2.0260/70 1.8330/40 1.4910/20 154.05/10 1.3875/80

LATEST 2.0245/55 1.8320/35 1.4912/22 153.9000 1.3842/47

Comment

The dollar remained on the defensive, deriving little support from a surge in yields on the U.S. bond market, where technical selling and lingering fears about inflation drove prices lower. Pessimism about the health of the U.S. economy, despite mildly positive July factory orders and construction spending figures, weighed on the dollar.

ISRAELI STOCKS

TRADED IN NEW YORK:

NYSE AND ASE

	Last	Prev. Close	High	Low	Vol ('00s)
Alliance	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	4
Am Ref Pap	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	5
Amgen	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	9
Elcor	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1828
Ezra Lavad	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	1
Laser Ltd	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	108

Over the counter

	last	bid	ask	last	bid	ask
Bank Leumi	—	21	23	Interpharm	—	4 1/4
Elbit	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	Ortopharm	—	4 1/4
ECI Tel.	—	—	—	Rada	—	4 1/4
Elron	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	Sofar	—	4 1/4
Fibronics	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	Taro-vit	—	3 1/4
IDB Bank	—	48	52	Tevapharm	—	4 1/4
IIS	3	3	3 1/4	SPI	—	2 1/4

WALL STREET Closing Prices (September 2)

Dow Jones Indices

NYSE Highest Volume

IND	1,888.81	-29.53	OWENS-CORN	78	-1 1/4
TRANS	759.75	-12.25	ATT	24 1/4	- 1/4
UTILS	215.42	-3.73	IBM	135 1/2	-3 1/4
STOCKS	724.85	-11.63	FIRST CHIC	29 1/4	- 1/4
NYSE COMP	143.12	-2.20	EXXON	68	- 1/4
NYSE INDS	162.08	-2.82	PSEG	44 1/4	-1 1/4
S-P 100 INDEX	232.76	-4.57	HEWLETT-PACK	46	- 1/2
S-P COMPOSITE	248.52	-4.41	GEN ELECT	76 1/2	-2 1/4
AMEX INDEX	273.40	-0.45	TELECOM	33 1/4	+ 1/4
			MOBIL	35 1/4	+ 1/4

Statistics

NYSE VOL 134,918,770 STOCKS UP 558 DOWN 1,093

NASDAQ VOL 92,257,800 (Aug. 28) STOCKS UP 1044 DOWN 1001

Comment

Wall Street stocks tumbled yesterday in moderate volume as profit taking intensified. Analysts said shares of companies that had significant gains in recent weeks, such as pharmaceuticals, are being sold off as investors decide a strategy for fourth quarter investing.

Owens Corning led activists, falling 1 1/4 to 77 1/2. IBM fell 2 1/4 to 136 1/4. Caco Industries rose 4 1/4 to 40 1/4.

OVERSEAS FINANCIAL DATA

PROVIDED BY REUTERS MONITOR



Ariel Sharon at the free-trade-area conference yesterday.

(Yohanan Salinger)

Sharon: free-trade pact aids U.S. too

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. - Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon said yesterday that the free-trade-area agreement with the U.S. was beneficial to the U.S. because it aided Israel's economy.

"A strong Israel is important to the free world, of which the United States is the leader," Sharon told a meeting of the Israel-American Chamber of Commerce to mark the first anniversary of the accord.

U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering, meanwhile, termed the agreement "a unique milestone" that could serve as a precedent for liberalizing American trade ties with other countries.

Sharon noted that although there were few concrete achievements from the free-trade pact, it had aroused interest in Israel among American buyers and investors. He said the accord would encourage American companies to buy Israeli state-owned corporations, which the government aims to sell off as part of its efforts to reduce its role in the economy.

Sharon pointed out, however, that Israeli exports to the U.S. had risen only 10 per cent in the first six months from 1985 levels to \$1.6 billion. By comparison exports had increased 31 per cent in 1985 from 1984 and 23 per cent in 1984 from 1983. He added that without diamond exports, overall Israeli sales to the U.S. would have declined 5 per cent in the first half of this year.

Sharon attributed the problem to a slump in the world electronics market, in the dollar prices of chemicals and the 30 per cent decline in the value of the dollar itself. But, he added, it seemed that the accord had protected Israeli exporters from the worst effects of the dollar's slide.

In addition, he noted, textile makers saw exports jump 45 per cent over the past 10 months.

Moreover, imports to Israel from the U.S. had not grown, but remained close to 1985's \$874m. in the first six months of this year.

Shekels: bring in the old, ring up the new

Post Economic Reporter
Today is the last day that regular business transactions can be made in old shekels. As of tomorrow the old shekel will stop being legal tender, and the new shekel will reign unchallenged, exactly one year after it was introduced.

A spokesman for the Bank of Israel said yesterday persons holding coins or notes in old shekels would be entitled to exchange them at commercial banks or at the central bank itself for new shekels. The spokesman added that the Bank had absorbed most of the old shekel notes, but wanted to take as many coins out of circulation as possible.

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An unusual opportunity

TIME FOR GETTING the "peace process" off dead centre is running out. True, there will be life after the rotation, too, when Shimon Peres will replace Yitzhak Shamir as foreign minister. But it will not be the same.

The present time, moreover, is unusually auspicious for making progress towards not only full normalization with Egypt but also a solution of the Palestinian problem, without putting the unreconstructed - and unreconstructable - PLO in the driver's seat. The Palestinian problem need not lie "at the heart" of the Arab-Israeli conflict, as is widely assumed. But if not settled it will continue to bedevil relations between Israelis and Arabs.

Although the Arab world remains committed to the recognition of the PLO as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, its star has distinctly waned and has never been dimmer than it is today. Battered by terror-mongering, pro-Syrian factions from the outside and by headline critics from the inside, Yasser Arafat's leadership is losing followers, let alone admirers.

King Hussein, after a valiant attempt to beat sense into Arafat, has just about given up on him as a negotiating partner. The bill of divorce he gave the Fatah chairman has not become final: there are indications that he may even reopen some of the previously closed Fatah offices in Amman. But in the meantime the main thrust of Jordanian policy is shown in a deepening involvement in West Bank affairs.

President Hosni Mubarak, his eye fixed on Egypt's role in the Arab world, has all along been rather more tolerant of the PLO's shenanigans. But he, too, has now in so many words offered Arafat just one last chance to prove himself fit to actually represent the Palestinians.

The division on matters of substance between Israel and the Arabs referred to as moderate remain profound. But there is some hope in the present conjunction of interests suggested by the simultaneous rapprochement between Cairo and Amman on the one hand, and Jerusalem and Cairo on the other. This does not bode the arrival of the millennium. But it may perhaps result in an agreement on a method for choosing "authentic" non-PLO Palestinians who would, jointly with Jordan, take part in preliminary talks on actual peace negotiations to be held under suitable international auspices.

The Peres-Mubarak summit in Alexandria next week should provide an opportunity to hammer out some such agreement.

Whether the opportunity will be seized is another matter. The Jordanian king will conveniently be undergoing medical tests in Europe at the time of the summit, and will thus be unavailable for direct consultation. He may, however, prove a drag on Mr. Mubarak, even from afar.

It remains to be seen whether the shutting U.S. envoy, Richard Murphy, was able to inject a sense of urgency - rather missing from the Reagan administration's Middle East diplomacy - into King Hussein during their meeting yesterday.

Premier Peres's design for a productive Alexandria summit is precisely that, a design. Should it produce results, the Likud, which has not been consulted in advance, may well seek to make a hash of them. But to produce results it must be confined to trying one joint step forward together, and eschewing any attempt at a great leap into some never-never land of political fantasy.

If the opportunity for progress is missed, it may not present itself again soon.

Reasons of health

THE HEALTH MINISTER, Mordechai Gur, chose to resign his post at the very time when the wrathful hospital nurses were set to spurn the government's new proposals for a labour contract, and go home. This was arguably a mere coincidence. Although he had never been particularly happy at the Health Ministry, which may account at least in part for his lacklustre performance there, Mr. Gur would never have stepped down for anything so paltry as a looming nurses' walkout.

In his own mind, the former IDF chief of general staff was - and he did not bother to keep it a secret that he was - premier material, and could do the job as well, if not better, than his party colleague, Shimon Peres. So long, however, as Mr. Peres had been at the helm Mr. Gur could not decline a seat at the cabinet table even as head of a ministry less prestigious than, say, defence, which would have been his second choice.

To continue serving as health minister under Yitzhak Shamir would, however, have been a wholly self-inflicted insult. Since the Likud leader is now set to lead the nation for the next two years, Mr. Gur, so it is reported, decided to take a protracted leave of absence from politics altogether.

There is nothing dishonourable in this decision. But Mr. Gur prefers to attribute it to other motives, which seem rather less credible. For the past several weeks, indeed months, Mr. Gur has been contending that Mr. Shamir ruled himself out for the premiership by his conduct in the Shin Bet affair. Mr. Gur has a point. It is surely bizarre that the next civilian head of the Shin Bet should be the same man who, according to the still uncontroverted testimony of the service's director, authorized the Bus 300 killings and the subversion of judicial procedure that flowed from them.

Mr. Shamir, the premier designate, is due to be questioned by the police soon about his role in the affair. There is room for more than one view about the efficacy of the current police investigation in establishing the degree of involvement of the "political echelon" in the affair. But having waited so long to step down, Mr. Gur might have waited a while longer without prejudging the outcome of the confrontation between the police and Mr. Shamir.

Since, however, the same observation must have been made to Mr. Gur by his party colleagues in conversations with him before he took his decision, it must be assumed that the decision is final, and irrevocable. Mr. Peres should waste no time on attempts to change Mr. Gur's mind, and promptly appoint his successor from Alignment ranks.

Uncoveted as the ailing Health Ministry may be, there will be no dearth of candidates for the prize.

In reply to Sharansky

Hillel Butman

I HAVE TO take issue with my friend Natan (Anatoly) Sharansky on two points in his recent article in *The Jerusalem Post* (August 18).

I was Natan's neighbour in the Vladimir and Chistopol prisons in 1978 and 1979. Based on my personal contacts with this great man, I deeply respect the qualities for which he is generally admired: honesty, integrity, decency, loyalty (both to people and to his ideals), modesty, and lack of concern for material things. I also respect the qualities which even alienate some people, his intelligence and erudition. Nor do I forget what he owes to the struggle waged on his behalf by his wife Avital and to some extent to the whims of fate. But his self-sacrificing struggle for the rights of Jews and non-Jews in the USSR fully entitles him to his phenomenal reputation.

Natan returned home to Israel with confidence in himself and in his strength - in contrast to many of us who left prison cells and entered the free world in a state of deep depression from which we have rid ourselves only slowly and painfully. He felt at home with world leaders, as with his Zionist friends. Indeed, he talked with President Reagan as an equal.

I have been following Natan's statements ever since his arrival in Israel, and have been struck with how closely they reflected my own thought - at least until now.

I AGREE with Sharansky that we should not go wild with joy over the Soviets' condescending to sit down with us at the negotiating table. We should reciprocate their willingness to negotiate but no more than that.

It seems to me that his approach to negotiating with the Soviet Union is overly emotional. Diplomats cannot allow themselves such a luxury. In order to attain at least their mini-

mum aims in negotiations, they must retain a more rational poise, regardless of their attitudes towards regimes or leaders.

Can an Israeli delegation really begin negotiating by pointing the prosecutor's finger at the "accused," and expect the other side to meekly admit its guilt?

If the decisive factor in politics were justice rather than mutual or corresponding interests and the relative balance of power, then the political map of the world would look quite different. Since this is not so, let us consider what "baggage" was brought to Helsinki by the negotiating delegations from our old homeland and our new one.

THE YOUNGISH Gorbachev has gotten rid of old Stalinists. Krushchev, Brezhnevists, and Chernenkoists, and has surrounded himself with young Gorbachevists who owe their positions to him and can be expected to carry out his wishes. Gorbachev, if Soviet gerontology is borne out, should have at least 20 years in which to add his word to Soviet history - if, indeed he has anything of his own to say.

Gorbachev evidently understands that at the moment of his assumption of power, the Soviet Union, due to the "wise leadership" and "accomplishments" of his predecessors, faced economic disaster and was being reduced to a secondary role in international affairs. It was obvious that one couldn't decide on the basis of a simple mathematical calculation which side to support in a conflict between nations.

It was quite clear to Khrushchev that 21 Arab votes in the UN were worth 21 times that of Israel; but for Gorbachev, an "algebraic" approach to the matter led him to conclude that the Arabs' opposition to Israel does not necessarily mean a pro-Soviet stance, or that the Arab countries are, by definition, in the Soviets' pocket.

In fact, the Arabs are seeking the

support, not of the USSR, the power whose position is anyway biased in their favour, but rather of the one which is more open and hence has more influence, i.e., the United States.

A further mathematical calculation that oil-producing countries would be permanently dependent on the oil-producing ones also turned out not to be accurate.

Current Soviet foreign policy, by contrast, has taken a more realistic, somewhat longer-range view. Although I do not know whether the Communist leadership is about to replace its strategy of achieving ideological domination over the world by some other aim: but it has already begun to change its tactics. This is clearly indicated by such small steps as the recent invitation of Mrs. Shamir, the wife of Israel's foreign minister, to Bulgaria.

IT APPEARS that the Soviet Union wishes to give more balance to its Middle East policy. Nevertheless, as long as its troops are fighting in Afghanistan, it is difficult to believe that a change has occurred in Soviet global strategy.

The Soviet Union realizes that the path to concessions from the U.S. administration and Congress goes at least partly through Jerusalem. It also realizes that without diplomatic relations with Israel, it will not be able to play an equal role with the U.S. in bringing about a peace settlement in the Middle East.

In Helsinki, the USSR has just taken a first step along the long road which, in the case of the establishment of U.S.-Chinese relations, took years to traverse.

Because of its concern with its prestige, the Kremlin can hardly change its own policy without giving some impression that there is a change in Israel's policy. We can be sure, therefore, that at some stage, there will be Soviet reports of "changes" in Israeli policy. Emphasis will be placed on the withdrawal

of Israeli troops from Lebanon, settlement of the Tabat issue, dropping of resistance to Soviet participation in a Middle East peace settlement.

IT IS NOT in our interest to hinder this Soviet approach. Nor is it in our interest to indict the Soviet union (this can be done by the free press, but not by Israeli diplomats in Helsinki or elsewhere).

What is in our interest is to stress, coolly and insistently, those things which concern us and do not contradict the geopolitical interests of the USSR, i.e., the liberation of the Prisoners of Zion, the ending of further jail sentences for Jewish activists, the opportunity for both present and past Prisoners of Zion, as well as for all aliya activists and refuseniks, to come home to Israel.

It does not matter what form the Soviet obligation to pursue these steps takes, or whether they are taken before or after the establishment of the consular relations with Israel. We cannot push the USSR against the wall, nor should we try to put it in a position in which it could only emerge with a loss of face. Our goal is to win the battle for our fellow Jews and to free them.

Therefore, I cannot accept Natan Sharansky's demand that everything should be made public and that everything that is promised should be put in writing. There will be enough time after the establishment of consular relations - which both sides are interested in achieving - and the establishment of diplomatic relations - which the USSR is more interested in at present than we are - to ascertain whether the USSR is fulfilling its obligations. The interim period could serve as a litmus test of whether the USSR can be relied on to fulfil its obligations, whether undertaken openly or secretly.

MY SECOND disagreement with Natan relates to the fact that several times in his article he states that a pre-condition for renewing diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union

should be the free emigration of Jews from the USSR, while in other places he stipulates the pre-condition of aliya to Israel. For me, the difference between these two demands is a vital one for the Jewish people and Israel.

I consider that it would be a great tragedy if a pre-condition for the establishment of diplomatic relations with the USSR were the free exit of Soviet Jews. I firmly believe that this would perpetuate the situation of 70-80 per cent of Soviet Jews leaving the USSR heading for destinations other than Israel. Sooner or later the majority of those outside of Israel would be lost to our people by assimilation.

For Israel today, the question of an increased Jewish population cannot be ignored. The arrival in Israel of hundreds of thousands of Jews from the USSR could contribute greatly to the social, intellectual and professional aspects of the country. Therefore, my position is that a pre-condition for the renewal of diplomatic relations should be the organized emigration of those Jews who really wish to come to Israel. (The reunification of Jews with relatives living elsewhere in the West can be achieved by other means.)

Specifically, I would stress that the establishment of any type of Soviet-Israeli contacts, including consular relations, should pave the way for the introduction of direct flights to bring Jews from the Soviet Union to Israel.

As for those Jews who do not wish to be repatriated to Israel, or at least to try Israel before considering alternatives, their struggle is a different one. Let them participate in the struggle for the right of free exit for all citizens of the USSR, regardless of ethnic identity.

Knowing Natan Sharansky, I hope and believe that he will understand the intent of my argument with him.

The writer is one of the five men jailed for the 1970 Leningrad plane hijacking plot and freed in 1979.

A vote for regional elections

Teddy Arnold

IT IS not too difficult to make a case against regional representation, and John de Frece tries to do this in his article "A case against constituency representation" (*The Jerusalem Post*, August 24). But his piece reads rather like a diatribe against democracy - and I quote:

"No more than 50 per cent of the electorate votes in presidential elections in the U.S. The percentage is probably lower for Senate and Congress elections."

"It is well known that people in Britain vote for a party."

"British MPs generally have an appalling record. (Ours don't?)"

"The imposition of the new system will not abolish trends and ideology."

And so on. Now I admit that a good case can be made against democracy, starting with two of its basic premises: "All men are born equal, and the majority of those equal men is always right." But it is

not the theory of the thing but the pragmatic results that decide.

"It's a wonderful thing To be under a King - Is Democracy better, I ask you?"

Oh, yes, a whole lot better, even if you don't ask me. As Henry Ford once said of the round wheel: nothing better has so far been invented. So far, democracy is the only form of government where yahoos like you and me can fire the incumbents without the use of lethal weapons, or have any influence at all on who will be the new set.

The question before us is how this influence should be directed so that we may get what we need and want - a government able and willing to execute a policy. We have not had such a thing since 1973, and time is running out.

I hope that sometime in the future politicians will be motivated only by the public interest. Politics do not have the fragrance of lilies, or even Chanel No. 5, but of fish. Now I will not suggest that the odour will vanish at a stroke with the break-up of the

central party caucus distributing the safe seats into so many (and duly gerrymandered) regional caucuses. But it will get easier to bear. Let me give an example.

Proportional representation has all the checks, balances, counterbalances and whatnots that require a negotiated compromise to arrive at any decision at all. In practical terms, and while the circle has yet to be squared, this means that many countries with proportional representation systems have no effective government at all - they just muddle through. Look at the two classic examples, the Italians and the French. They might be better with a strong government of either the left or the right, but they manage with their respective brands of stalemates. They can afford it. None of their neighbours is eagerly waiting for an opportunity to gobble them up.

REGIONAL voting, like God, is on the side of the stronger battalions: the strong party will likely be able to govern without selling its soul to the small extortionists, or without

reaching an absolute stalemate, the iron resolve not to govern at all - a thing called a national unity government.

It is an error to think that, if one politician says "a" and another politician says "b" that $\frac{1}{2}$ ("a" + "b") will be a solution. Every so often it is either "a" or "b." If you want to cross the river, and you have a choice of a bridge five kilometres up or a ford five kilometres down, you may think it smart to try right in the middle. Not so: this is where the cataract is. Not every compromise is a solution.

To translate into politics: I am not a disciple of either Mrs. Thatcher or Mr. Reagan. But I would feel a hell of a lot better under a Thatcher government or a Reagan presidency than under a Craxi stalemate.

Ever since Golda's Yiddish heart wouldn't let her turn out the boys just before Yom Kippur, we have not had a single prime minister with determination. Every single political move we have made since then has been dictated to us by circumstances beyond the control of the government - with three notable exceptions.

We gave up the Sinai.
We conquered the Lebanon - for

nothing.
We released 1,150 actual or potential murderers - for nothing.

On the other hand, we have not produced one single solitary political thought since 1973 that was either original or constructive. We have let everything run down. We have, by and large, stopped working; we have become used to trucking in our labour from our lately conquered Soweto. We want to rest on our laurels, to admire our Lavi, to be little bank managers one and all. We want peace treaties with everybody and to live at peace with nobody, least of all with ourselves.

Old comrades and fighters, we cannot live off past glories forever. Let younger men rule.

There is one last and important service you can do the country before you go. Rotation or no rotation, we cannot live with non-government such as we have now for much longer. Give us regional elections. It is not enough for the best man to win - he must be able to govern.

Old hands and young, all good men and true, forget about your portfolios for this season. Give us a new election law. This country is too small and vulnerable to be run by Sir Humphrey.

READERS' LETTERS

FOREIGN PRESS CORPS IN ISRAEL

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*:

Sir, - In his profile of Uri Savir, the prime minister's spokesman, Mark Segal (August 22) writes that the "permanent foreign press corps in Israel is about 220, reputedly the most numerous one in the world after Moscow and Washington." Although there has been a substantial increase in the size of the foreign media corps over the last 19 years in Israel, it has not reached this size. Since it is not the first time that it has been suggested that Israel is the world's news capital, I feel impelled to correct this inaccuracy.

Studies by mass communication researchers agree that foreign correspondents included in such studies must be full-time foreign correspondents and not include those journalists who also work for local news organizations. Nor do these studies include producers, photographers, cameramen or technicians. Accordingly, the size of the foreign media corps in Israel is about 120-130 journalists.

Nor is it correct to suggest that the foreign media corps in Israel is the most numerous after Moscow and Washington. According to data I have gathered, Israel ranks at most ninth in the league table of countries with a large foreign media corps. New York (including the United Nations) has 600 full-time foreign correspondents; Washington DC, 480; London, Paris, West Germany, Italy each between 400-500; Tokyo, Moscow and South Africa each about 200. New Delhi and Buenos Aires have foreign media corps whose size is similar to Israel's.

It is noteworthy that the media from the developing and communist worlds are virtually unrepresented in Israel, which is not the case in the

U.S. and some West European countries.

The 120-130 foreign correspondents in Israel include a small number of representatives of Jewish news organizations abroad. Furthermore, a few are primarily Middle East correspondents covering the entire region, having moved here because current security conditions in Beirut make it at present virtually impossible to work from there, and they spend much if not most of their time outside the country.

Of more significance than the erroneous claim that Israel is the world's news capital is the fact that today there are more foreign correspondents in Israel than in any single country.

YOEL COHEN,
Department of Political Studies,
Bar-Ilan University

Ramat Gan.
Mark Segal comments: My information came from the Government Press Office.

DISHONEST CAB DRIVER

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*:

Sir, - The other day, my daughter, carrying a squirming child and packages, forgot her purse in a taxi. I ran hurriedly back to the parking lot where we had got out of the cab, hoping somehow to find it still there. But my search was fruitless and I started towards our apartment. It was then that I spotted the driver leaning over the parking lot wall, waving my daughter's purse. He threw the purse at me and hurried off, as I yelled my thanks.

Afterwards, we discovered why he had left before I could reward him. He had stolen all the money from my daughter's purse. He wasn't really looking for us, his intention was to discard the purse in the parking lot.

YISRAEL BAER BEN-DAVID
Jerusalem.

NO SMOKING BEHIND THE WHEEL


To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*:

Sir, - I would like to congratulate Dr. Eilahu Richter for his astute, scholarly analysis of Israel's traffic situation and recommendations for remedying it ("Defying death" - August 22). For many years, Dr. Richter has conducted epidemiological research in this area, studying the underlying causes of accidents and characteristics of drivers involved. His analyses have been published in international scientific and medical journals and have included comparative data from other countries. He is an authority on the subject and therefore his recommendations should be taken seriously. If swiftly put into effect, they could reduce Israel's traffic accident and fatality rates considerably.

I would only add one more recommendation, that is, to ban smoking while driving. Studies have shown that smokers are about two and a

half times more likely to have an accident than non-smokers. In addition to the hazards posed by fumbling with cigarette packs and lighters while driving, smoking affects the driver's visual acuity by impairing depth perception, visual field and glare recovery. Reaction time is also slowed down. Nicotine is a potent drug. Just as other drugs and alcohol should not be mixed with driving, neither should smoking.

CHERI PAPIER,
Epidemiologist and Health Educator
Sackler School of Medicine
Tel Aviv University
Tel Aviv.



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POSTSCRIPTS

PS ATLASES published in Britain are being doctored by hand to remove all references to Israel before being exported to Arab countries, according to *The Mail on Sunday*.

The paper said the practice came to light when one of the major atlas publishers, Philips, mistakenly sent some maps intended for the Arab market to British shops instead.

Many map publishers are said to employ staff with black felt tip pens to ensure that every reference to Israel is removed from both the index and on the maps themselves.

Peter Ward, who is in charge of distributing the Times' £55 atlas admitted the practice. "Arab countries just won't take them otherwise," he explained.

Some even insist that boundaries be changed to pre-1948, and Ward added, "They sometimes don't like the name of Tel Aviv, either."

Another of the major cartographers, Bartholomew's, admitted it was a shame to ink over his company's maps before they go on sale. But he added the penalty for not doing so was simple. "They would just send them back," J.L.

HADASSAH MEMBERS

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*:
Sir, - The Tel Aviv Chapter of Hadassah-Israel is trying to reach all former members of Hadassah who live in the Tel Aviv area, as we would like them to attend our opening meeting and fashion show at the Plaza Hotel on September 14. They should call our Tel Aviv office, 233141 any morning, or the undersigned at home at 05-352280.

MAXINE BROWNSTEIN,
President
Tel Aviv Hadassah
Tel Aviv.

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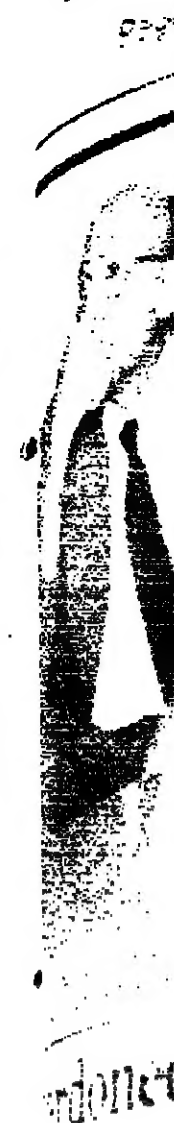
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